NO DENTIFRICE EQUALS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER,
6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Tins; or
CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE,
6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Pots.
For Preserving the Teeth and Strengthening the Gums, they have the Largest Sale of any Dentifrices.
Avoid Imitations, which are numerous and unreliable.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,672—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1896.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.	
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4902	A. Symons	9th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	16th "
		FRIDAY, 5 P.M.	
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5281	I. H. Moule	29th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	5th June.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	12th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	19th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	26th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July.
B.I. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	24th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st "

The Steamer marked B. I. proceeds to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamer marked B.V.L. proceeds direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to a Steamers for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked B.M., proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for this Voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convoy Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th April, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,191	750	1st May 1896
POSEIDON	.....	3,878	650	1st June 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ELEKTRA	P. Kossovich	3,135	350	7th May '96
MARIA VALERIE	A. Feliner	4,235	350	7th June '96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	21st May 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 21, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
YARRA	4255	C. de Maubeuge	16th May 1896.
SYDNEY	4232	C. Aubert	13th June "
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July "
MELBOURNE	4030	C. Bourdon	8th August "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
OCEANIEN	Schmitz	4,259	7th May.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 15th May.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 2nd May, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 2nd May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th April, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on or about the 30th April, noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, about the 5th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

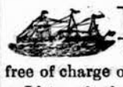
S. S. "JAVA" 1,477 tons, about the 5th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on 5th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th April, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. DeoBALDUINO ..... 30th April 1896
S. S. PO ..... 28th May 1896

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning *via* Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 2, 1896.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE S. S. "MOGUL" has ARRIVED from LONDON and ANTWERP, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.
Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.
Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamtr otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain Macaulay will attend every morning to survey Damages.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th April, 1896.

THE SANATORIUM.
HYGIENE, HYDROPATHY, ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, AND MASSAGE

CURE all diseases without exception. Highly recommended for all Chronic Diseases—DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA, MALARIA, CANCER, DISEASES of the EYE AND EAR, FITS, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, INSANITY AND ALL MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, DEFORMITIES, LEPROSY, and for *all diseases intractable and incurable* by ordinary treatment. Ladies and Gentlemen may consult Prof. GUELPH NORMAN, *Specialist in Chronic Diseases*, from 7-30 to 11 and 3 to 6. Advice and Specific from Rs. 3. To avoid crowd, delay and disappointment make an appointment through the Manager (in person, or by letter.)
THE SANATORIUM,
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THESE LIQUEURS are imported from countries where for hundreds of years they have been produced in the greatest perfection and there is a very great difference in quality between them and the various imitations which are so frequently sold. WE GUARANTEE ALL OUR Liqueurs to be genuine and of the best brands.

	Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
BENEDICTINE	7 8	4 4	8 6	4 12
DO per doz.	87 0	49 0	97 0	54 8
CELESTINE	7 8	4 4	8 6	4 12
CHARTREUSE, the genuine from the Monastery, Green.	10 0	5 4	11 2	5 14
DO. do. do. Yellow	8 8	5 12	9 8	5 6
CHERRY BRANDY, best Morella, GRANT'S	4 4	2 4	4 12	2 8
DO. do. do. per doz.	47 0	25 8	52 8	28 8
CREME de COCAO	6 0	.....	6 12	.....
DO. de NOYEAU, best	6 0	3 8	6 12	4 0
CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White, Wigand Forkunb, Stone Jars	7 0	3 12	7 14	4 4
KUMMEL (Creme d'Allash) Riga	5 0	.....	5 10	.....
MARASCHINO de ZARA (the finest)	5 8	3 0	6 2	3 6
VERMOUTH, FRENCH	.....	.....	24 0	27 0
DO. ITALIAN	.....	.....	21 0	23 8
BLACKBERRY BRANDY	5 8	.....	6 2	.....
PEACH BRANDY	5 8	3 2	6 2	3 8
APRICOT BRANDY	5 8	3 2	6 2	3 8
GINGER WINE per doz.	.....	.....	20 0	22 4
MILK PUNCH, Treacher & Co.'s "	.....	.....	30 0	33 8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

In a few days will be published the following

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	Rs. as.
BILLIARDS Being the new Volume of the Badminton Library, by Major W. Broadfoot, R. E., with contributions by the highest authorities, with numerous Illustrations and Diagrams	7 14
DUNCAN (Sarah Jeanette) His Honor and a Lady. This work is by the author of the "Simple Adventures of a Memsahib"	2 0
ZOLA (Emile) "Rome." This important work has long been looked for by the reading public. The French Edition will be ready next month	2 8
ZOLA (Emile). The English Edition is also expected shortly, price about	2 12
CAVALRY DRILL, 2 Vols, being the new edition published in London early in April. Vol. 1 contains Equitation, Foot Drill. Vol. 2 contains Drill, Manœuvres, Miscellaneous. Price of the two Volumes	1 8
GARRISON ARTILLERY DRILL, Vol. 1, 1895	1 8
REGULATIONS FOR ENCAMPMENTS 1896	0 12
INFANTRY DRILL 1896. A New Edition of this Official Publication is in the press. Orders now registered	0 14
MUSKETRY REGULATIONS LEE-METFORD RIFLE 1896, just issued	0 12

The following FINE ART CATALOGUES will shortly be issued.
Orders now registered.

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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE "Salon des Beaux Arts"	3 6
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ST. RAPHAEL WINE.
CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

IT having come to our knowledge that certain SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of this well-known Wine are at present in the Bombay Market, we hereby CAUTION all purchasers that we are SOLE AGENTS for this Presidency, and that every Bottle sold by us bears the words "ST. RAPHAEL" on the Label and Capsule, and OUR NAME AS SOLE AGENTS on a Special Label. No Bottle not bearing these Marks should be purchased.

BOMBAY, {PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,} POONA.

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PRICKLY HEAT
ROS ALPINUS.

As a remedy for this universal complaint has stood the test of many years' trial. It affords IMMEDIATE RELIEF, giving COMFORT and COOLNESS to the body.
It is applied with a sponge
AFTER BATHING
and allowed to dry. Perfect comfort to the skin, and consequently a beneficial effect on the health may be secured during the
HOTTEST WEATHER
by the use of this excellent preparation.
KEMP & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

DOCTORS,
and all interested in
MEDICINE
SHOULD
ASK FOR KEMP'S NEW CATALOGUE
about which the "Asian" writes:—
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld., the well-known Chemists and Druggists of Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, have just sent us their new catalogue. It is printed and turned out in first-rate style, and profusely illustrated. Messrs. Kemp & Co possess one, if not quite, the largest of this class of businesses in the East, and it is increasing annually, which is a sufficient testimonial that their mode of conducting it is appreciated. Personally, we can vouch for the excellence of their wares, and can cordially commend them to our sportsmen and naturalist readers.

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GOOD WINE needs no bush. This BRANDY is so widely known all over the world that it needs no distribution of Pictures, Almanacs or other presents to increase its Sale. No finer Brand or Better value. To be had of all Wine Merchants.
D. P. BATHA & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

SERRAVALLO'S
FERRUGINOUS QUININE,
THE
GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC
OF
PERUVIAN BARK and IRON.
OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,
Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an
EXQUISITE TASTE.
Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.
THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one tot we teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India,
STANLEY OAKES,
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OR
RIFLE RANGE
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.

In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.

We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.

DESCRIPTION.

Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.

CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.

We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
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KEMP'S PAPARIDINE
IS RECOGNISED AS A STANDARD REMEDY
FOR INDIGESTION
and has cured many severe and obstinate cases.
SAFE, PROMPT, THOROUGH,
INVOLVING NO CHANGE OF DIET.
Per Bottle Rs. 2.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ASQUITH AND LORD'S
CLOTHING FOR THE HOT SEASON.

WHITE ENGLISH DRILL SUITS.	FINE BROWN HOLLAND SUITS.
FANCY WASHING TWEED SUITS.	FANCY STRIPED WASHING SERGE SUITS
WHITE MESS JACKETS AND TROUSERS.	WHITE DRILL CLUB JACKETS.

SILK AND WHITE PIQUE KUMMERBUNDS.

BLACK ALPACA LOUNGE COATS & VESTS.	BLACK PARAMATTA LOUNGE COATS AND VESTS.
LIGHT WEIGHT TENNIS FLANNEL SUITS.	
MEDIUM WEIGHT TENNIS FLANNEL SUITS.	THIN FANCY STRIPED SERGE SUITS.

NEW AND COOL MATERIALS
FOR SHIRTS AND SLEEPING SUITS.

THE VENTULA OR CELLULAR CLOTH.	WHITE AND STRIPED TWILL LINING.
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THE "KEMPTON" FOR SOFT FRONTED SHIRTS.	THE "SILRINO" SILK WOVEN.

COOL UNDERWEAR.

FINE GAUZE BALBRIGGAN VESTS.	SUPERFINE GAUZE MERINO VESTS.
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FANCY STRIPED LISLE THREAD SOCKS.	THIN SILK AND MERINO SOCKS.

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MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOMS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

HAT DEPARTMENT.
JUST ARRIVED,

FELT HATS,	STRAW HATS,	SOFT CAPS,
FROM Rs. 6-8.	Rs. 3-8.	FROM Rs. 3.

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

THORPE AND CO.,
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ASK FOR
PHILLIPS & CO.'S CRISP AERATED WATERS.
AND
DRINK NO OTHER.
N.B.—Observe our Name and the Word "CRISP" on every Label.

"CRISP" SODAWATER.	
"CRISP" POTASH WATER.	
"CRISP" LITHIA WATER.	
"CRISP" AERATED WATER.	
"CRISP" TONIC WATER.	
"CRISP" LEMONADE.	
"CRISP" GINGERADE.	
"CRISP" GINGERALE.	
"CRISP" RASPBERRY.	

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per S. S. "SAFARI" arrived from ZANZIBAR, via LAMU and MOMBASSA, are hereby requested to PRESENT their Bills of LADING for COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every Morning to survey damages, etc., and all Claims in this respect must be made before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. No Claims will be admitted after the Vessel has left the Port, and after removal of the Goods from the Landing Shed.

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 27th April, 1896.

NATURE'S TONIC

is selling

"LIKE HOT CAKES,"

which proves that it is the best thing going for the

HOT WEATHER.

Re. 1-8, per bottle.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

THE BHURTPORE PRESS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 11th day of May, 1896, at half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the following Resolution which was passed as a special Resolution at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on the 23rd day of April, 1896, will be submitted for Confirmation.

That Article 128 of the Articles of "Association of the Company be altered by substituting for the words "Messrs. A. Sabapathy Moodeliar and Company," the words Messrs. Premjee Cokerda and Co."

By Order of the Directors of the Bhurtpore Press Company, Limited.

H. GILL,
Chairman.

NOTICE.

THE DEWAN of TRAVANCORE will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Huzur Cutcherry, on TUESDAY, the 2nd June 1896, (21st Edavom 1071) at 2 p.m. the contract for the vend of OPIUM and BHANG leasable for three years from the 15th August, 1895. (1st Chingom 1072.)

For further information apply to the Huzur Peravayay Department.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 16th April, 1896.

THE HONGKONG SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND DIVIDEND at Rs. 30 per Share, for the Second Half-year ending 31st December, 1895, is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, on and after TUESDAY, the 28th April, 1896, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 14th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ગોવીન્દજી ઠાકરસી મુળજાની કું૰,
i.e., GOVINDJEE THACKERSEY
MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 25th April, 1896.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!!SPECIAL REGARD FOR!! DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.
Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.
(Direct from Switzerland.)

Vevey Fins	Rs. 10-8 per box of	250
Vevey Flor Finas	„ 6-8 „	100
Vevey Courts	„ 6-0 „	120

An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, AND "BAHADUR TORPEDOS."

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass. Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in. SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.
BOMBAY & POONA.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs. 27-10, CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 American 14 stops organ.

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of drawing-room sofas, easy arm and without-arm chairs, camp cot, cupboard, dressing and washhand tables, silver Cutch work, teapot, &c

1 Masonic sash and apron for Royal Arch degree,
1 camera and 1 magneto-electric machine.
2 magnificent 14 carat gold cased hunting keyless watches, by the celebrated "Waltham, Watch Co. of America, finished with the highest class of workmanship, fitted with real compensation balance and full jewelled, especially useful for presentation.

The effects of the late Mr. John Kelly, consisting of wearing apparel, table and bed linen, drivers' tools, oilmanstores, medicines, spoons, knives and forks, opera glass and sundries.

On account and at the risk of Mr. D. R. OOMRIGAR—
2 cases 891 lbs. asbestos soap stone packing.

On account and at the risk of Vithaidass Girdharlal—
B W F G—181—1 case 34 pieces felt cloth, 56 inches.

On account and at the risk of Rahimtoola Motan—
2087—1 case 17 pieces half wool worsteds 48-50".

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome light victoria,
1 strong double-seated brougham,
1 English mail phaeton by Windower,
1 light victoria,
1 second-hand serviceable landau,

On account and at the risk of Hassum Ahmed—
1 bay Arab horse going in harness and a set of single harness, 1 sideboard and 1 screen,

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 9th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable substantial made teakwood and blackwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, iron-framed cottage piano by Soundy and Co. singing and piano music, handsome vis-a-vis victoria handsome grey Arab horse, set of harness, windproof lamps, pictures, table ornaments, etc., the property of L. G. INZOLI, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th April, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Gold and Silver Watches, Chains and Sundry Jewellery saved from the Army and Navy Stores Fire.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the Fire Insurance Offices concerned—

A lot of gold and silver open face, half hunting and hunting watches, chains and other sundry jewellery.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Savaram Khusalchund and on account and risk of Beneychund Fakirchund—

80 shares of the Agra Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the N Ridge, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass, crockery and plated ware, handsome brass gas lamps, fancy table ornaments, Cambay carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, one strong-built single-seated office-brougham in very good order, sets of harness, a collection of choice and rare plants, in tubs and pots, garden roller, garden pump, &c., the property of Surgeon C. H. L. MEYER.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and C. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 22, Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass, and crockery ware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, one whole plate camera, a hand camera and photographic accessories, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Persian carpets, ladies' and gentlemen's saddle, &c., the property of Capt. VIDAL.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST-IRON LEATHER SCRAP, FARRIERS' RASPS AND FILES, &c., AT THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY Co.'s STABLES.

On MONDAY, the 4th proxima, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place—

A quantity of old unserviceable stores, consisting of cast-iron, iron rubbish, leather scrap, paints, pots, old cans, and drums, farriers, rasps and files, horse shoes, old rails, pieces of lea her, gunny bags, &c., &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th April, 1896.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COAL TAR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Prince's Dock on account of the concerned—

20 casks coal tar ex s.s. "Hispania."

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF COTTON AT COLABA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba Green on account of the underwriters—

A very large quantity of cotton damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance on the following day on delivery of goods.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 27th April, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF EMPTY K. O. BOXES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m., at the Municipal Pipe Depot, at Bellasis Bridge, a lot of empty K. O. boxes, with tins.

SALE OF PADOW "BAGLIPRASAD."

By order of C. A Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H.C. in re Ruttonjee Bapoo and Ramjee Assignee, H.C. name of Pandoobhoy Kakabhoy Bapoo, trader, and MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON in the insolvent's estate, THIS DAY, MONDAY, Messrs. Gungoodeo Bundoo and Co. will sell by Public Auction One Padow "Baglipra[illegible]AY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m. at Bombay (near chunam and sand wharfs):—

Being No 3509 "Baglipraasd" of the burthen of 174 candies (in the state now lying at the said bunder).

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 27th April, 1896.

REDUCTION IN PRICE

OF our well-known and celebrated *** PINET CASTILLON'S BRANDY which commands a sale larger than any other well-known Brands. BEWARE of glittering advertisements.

In order to increase the popularity of this famous Brandy we have REDUCED the PRICE from to-day to Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

SOLE AGENTS:
NOWROSJI ARDESIR AND SONS.
To be had at D. C. OOMRIGAR,
Opposite Crawford Market, and all Wine Merchants.

ELECTRICITY

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay, loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOME,
Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon

J. M. COATES,
Principal, Medical College:—Calcutta.

Price:—Rs. 2 per box.

R WISEMAN & Co.,
FYZABAD.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0. Special mixtures. Crushed Oats, Bran etc., supplied.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

NOTICES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Fort Premises, on FRIDAY, the 1st May, 1896, at 4-30 p.m.

The following is the business of the meeting:—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 31st March, 1896, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1896.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society, will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 5-30 P.M.

Subscribers and all those interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

Of 105 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
BOMBAY DEPOT:—APOLLO STREET.

NOTICE.

IN CONTINUATION of the notices lately issued, Members are informed that THIS DEPOT is in FULL WORKING ORDER; and that, as Large Consignments have been received from Home, it is now FULLY STOCKED in all Departments, with the exception of the following:—

No. 6 DEPARTMENT.—Veterinary Instruments.
No. 10 DEPARTMENT.—Tennis Flannels, Uniform Cases, and certain Accoutrements.
No. 13 DEPARTMENT.—Devotional Works.
No. 14 DEPARTMENT.—Some kinds of Spectacles, Eyeglasses, and Telescopes.

With the above exceptions, the Departments are as well stocked, as ever they were before; and in some cases, even better.

Special attention is drawn to the following, just received:—
Havana Cigars, and A and N Cigarettes.
Whatman's Drawing Paper, and Sketch Blocks.
New Engravings and Etchings, and Photographic Goods, Cameras, &c.
Dressing Bags, Suit Cases, Companions, and Fans.

A. HILDEBRAND,
General Manager.

Bombay, 20th April, 1896.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND,
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ltd.
SINGAPORE, PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	„ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—THE LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNN.
Wm. ANDERSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
ALEXANDER STATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
J. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£325,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HASTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE.
Agent.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST	„ 10,79,340

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR Rs. 2-6

ALL EARLY APPLICANTS WILL RECEIVE A BOTTLE OF

BEEHIVE BRANDY

AND A COPY OF

THE ROYAL ALBUM

Containing 16 Panel size Portraits of the Royal Family taken by W. and D. Downey, with a short and interesting Biography beneath each plate.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

DEWAR'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES.

LATHAM AND Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India, for the following:—

JOHN DEWAR AND SON'S Special Old Highland.
Ditto Extra Special Old Highland.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

LATHAM & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR

NEW

ILLUSTRATED

CATALOGUE,

WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS, having decided to RETIRE from BOMBAY at the end of their current Lease in August 1896, will allow a

SPECIAL DISCOUNT

FOR

CASH ONLY

on all heavy Goods, such as CLOCKS, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., in order to clear off as much of this class of Stock as possible and to avoid the trouble and expense of forwarding the same to their Calcutta House.

GOLD MEDALS—Kimberley, 1892. Tasmania, 1892. California, 1894.
SILVER MEDAL—Melbourne, 1888. HIGHEST AWARD—Chicago, 1893.

JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES.

CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH EVERY KNOWN ENGLISH POWDER.

SOLID-DRAWN METAL CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.

PERCUSSION CAPS (Originators of).

GUN WADS.

SALOON AIR AND GUN AMMUNITION.

GUN IMPLEMENTS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION is obtainable from Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of

F. JOYCE & Co., LD., 57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.
THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£554,907 10s

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDEN AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 50 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS	£10,695,969
REVENUE	£ 2,650,872

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURI[illegible] £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.

Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

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LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS	£4,456,573
TOTAL FUNDS	£8,406,405

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES at MODERATE RATES.

BONUSES on Life Policies in the participating Class have amounted to as much as 35s. per cent. per annum at the last three quinquennial distributions

For Rates apply to the Agents,
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HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

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CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL	Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

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Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

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Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

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Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000 = Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000 = „ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 4,020,000 = „ 8,40,000

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Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARIS'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

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Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,418‡
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,305xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Algo	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10. p.c.	168xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al	£1-5s.	£14 to £15
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	30

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1 500	1,000	all	20	670
Anglo-Indian ancillary S & W Co. Ld (Belgaum)	1,344	100	100	Nil	55
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	850xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	570
Bombay National Manufacturing Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	600
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,620xd
China Mills Co Ld	800	1 000	1,000	dvdRs.5	860
City of Bombay Mills	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,020xd
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	725
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	650
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	660
Curri m b h o y Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	935
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	605
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	425
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	615
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	580xd
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	785
H i n g u n g h a t Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough s	1,500	500	500	25	725
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,490
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	515
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,300
Indo-China Manufacturing Co, Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	610
James Greaves	1 100	500	500	25	725
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshedmanufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	230
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,080xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	20	425
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	865
K h a n g a u m Manfg. Co	40	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	865
Leopold	8,000	100	103	dvdRs.10	266
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,180
Madhavji Mill	350	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.120	3,000
Mahalaxmee	400	1,000	1,000	N	410
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,865
Mazagon	6,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	175
Merarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.70	2,340
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{250 / 50}	{250 / 50}	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,777	100	100	Nil	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	600
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	470
Oriental Spinning Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,390
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	810
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,125
sseciation	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,20
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,770
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	105
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	380
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvRs 12½	265
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	635xd
Sassoon and Alliance	1,000	00	500	dvdRs80	700xd
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	450
nion Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	500
U e n t shunker Lakhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	800	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	55	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Western India	1,750	1,000	1,000	35	800
Wadia Mills	1,0 7	1,000	1,000	...	

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1 100	1,100	Rs 80	1,125
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	1674
Bhowanigger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	175
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	185
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	215
Colaba	551	1,886	1,886	dvdRs15	320
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,230xd
English Press and Manfg	400	214	...	dvd Rs 8	1174
Port	150	8,500	500	25+20	1,135
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	565
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	290
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	155
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	520
Mahuva Press Co, Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mahamadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	524
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	924
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	367½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	185
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	575
New Indian	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	165
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sahyadri (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,275
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	540
Srab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	55
Surat Cin Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	16	29
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,250

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
A l c o c k Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15	35
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Barham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,275
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,345
B o m b a y Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	65
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500		1,425
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct	510
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	1	210
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	310
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
J o h n Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	362
K a r r a c h e e Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Meharunee Ice Manufactur- ing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	175
Napier HotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	156
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	1	106
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	500
Soundy & Co	1,500	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,105
Thaker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	110
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1½	28½ xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	c.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-6 Nom.
Gold Leaf	,,	27-8
Pckin, bar Gold, old	,,	26-9
Do. do. new	,,	26-8
Australia bar Gold	,,	26-10
Bombay bar Gold	,,	26-9
Sovereigns	,,	17-4
Do. Drazons	,,	17-2
Silver T	,,	93-8
1/24 Do.	,,	93-12

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Prayer Meeting, 5-45 p.m. Entertainment to Mr. S. Tomlinson, Town Hall, 9 p.m.

Music on the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Magal entered, and the steamer Crescent left the dock on Friday; the steamers Lincluden and Madura left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Clyde left the dock on Saturday.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The Cathedral will be closed for repairs from Monday, the 27th April, till further notice. The daily services will be discontinued, but the usual Sunday services will be offered in the new Boys' School.

PARSEE CHARITY.—At the performance of the funeral obsequies in connection with the death of Mr. Kaikhosroo Rustomjee Unwalla, his relatives and friends contributed a sum of Rs. 5,825 for charitable and benevolent purposes.

THEFT AT BORAH BAZAAR STREET.—Dewji Thakersey, residing in Borah Bazaar Street, has reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 102, from his room, some time during Thursday night.

ARRIVAL OF A NAWAB.—Nawab Emam Jung Bahadur, of Hyderabad (Deccan), accompanied by twenty followers, arrived in Bombay on Thursday, and has taken up his residence in the bungalow of H. H. Aga Khan, at Narayan Dabooleker Road.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.—On Friday afternoon, the inside and a portion of the outside wall of a two-storeyed house, belonging to one Moosaji, and situated in Bungiwady, gave way, owing to the rotten condition of the materials. At the time of the occurrence, the occupants of the house were away at a wedding.

A PASSENGER ROBBED.—Vishwanath Balkrishna, a passenger by the steamship Savitree, which left Bombay on Friday forenoon, reported to the police that his pocket was picked somewhere on the Bunder, or on board the vessel, of a purse containing two gold bangles, of the value of Rs. 225, two gold ear ornaments, worth Rs. 25, and two pearls, valued at Rs. 7, and Rs. 19 in cash.

ALLEGED ENTICING AWAY OF A MARRIED GIRL.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. De Souza, pleader, appeared on behalf of Aaron Abraham Cohen, a Jew, residing at Parel Road, opposite the J. J. Hospital, and applied for a summons against Allarakhia Machiwalla, a Mahomedan, charging him with enticing away Aaron's wife, Sailab, alleged to be a minor, under sixteen years of age, with unlawful intent. The magistrate granted the summons.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifl s will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March ..... The B. V. s .....N. Lagattolla.
Overture ..... Zampa ..... Harold.
Valse ..... Minnesanger ..... Sabathil.
Area ..... Il Trovatore ..... Verdi.
Polka ..... The Friendly Rivals ..... Godfrey.
Symphony. Good Bye from B. V. R. Band. N. Lagattolla.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT AT FORAS ROAD.—Ameer Jhan, a dancing girl, residing on the first floor of a chawl on the Foras Road, reported to the police on Friday forenoon that a pair of silver anklets, valued at Rs. 150, and a currency note for Rs. 10, had been stolen from a locked cupboard some time between the hours of 8 a.m., on Wednesday, and 8 p.m., on the following day. Jewellery, of the value of Rs. 3,000, in the same cupboard, was found intact. The lock on the cupboard is in no way tampered with; hence it is conjectured that the theft must have been committed by some person connected with the complainant's house.

SYSTEMATIC THEFTS.—Raghunath Yeshwant, who awaits sentence of the court in connection with the theft of the gold watch and chain of General Blake, was, yesterday, brought up before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and charged by Superintendent Grennan with theft of a set of gold buttons, belonging to a Mahomedan billiard-room keeper, and valued at Rs. 45. The circumstances under which the accused was arrested have already been given in these columns. Accused denied having ever possessed the buttons; but the magistrate saw no reason to disbelieve the evidence of the prosecution, and sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF RISALDAR-MAJOR ROOPSING.—It is with regret that we learn of the death of Risaldar-Major Roopsing, who was late A.-D.-C. to their Excellencies Sir James Fergusson and Lord Reay. He was well known to both the European and Native residents of Bombay. When Mr. Souter was appointed Superintendent of Police in Kathiawar, H. H. the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadra offered the appointment of head of the Police in his State to Roopsingji on the recommendation of Prince Samasingji of Palitana. He occupied this post up to the time of his death, and the Raj Saheb was well satisfied with the performance of his duties. By his death the State of Dhrangadra loses the services of a valued and valuable officer.

ENTERTAINMENT TO DR. R. N. KHORY.—Dr. R. N. Khory, who proceeds to England by the next mail steamer, was entertained at a banquet given in his honour by the members of the committee of the Zoroastrian Ladies' Marriage Benefit Fund, and by other friends and admirers, at the premises of the Dady Sett fire-temple on Saturday evening last. His labours in connection with the fund were thankfully acknowledged. Dr. Khory, in reply to the toast of his health, said he was going to England simply for the benefit of his health, and that the general impression that he was going there to oppose the agitation for Indian Medical Reform was totally unfounded. The proceedings concluded with the customary distribution of flowers, etc.

DEATH OF AN OPIUM-EATER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of a Mahomedan mendicant, named Shaik Nanock Shaik Ebrahim Alli, aged thirty-five years, having no fixed place of residence. It appears that the deceased was addicted to the use of opium, and he daily partook of two pice worth. But on Friday the mendicant purchased one tola of the drug for five annas, and swallowed the whole quantity, with the result that about 5 o'clock in the afternoon he was found lying on the Carnac Road unconscious and breathing very heavily. The police had him conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where on examination he was found to be suffering from opium-poisoning. He was detained under treatment in the hospital, but never regained consciousness, and died shortly after admission. The jury returned a verdict of death in accordance with the above facts.

PENALTY FOR MAKING A VEXATIOUS COMPLAINT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, one Mahabir Somna, a Purdaseen rent-collector, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a currency note for Rs. 10 and Re. 1-4 in cash, belonging to Nowroji Kaikhoshro, a Parsee, residing in the room of a chawl at Null Bazaar. Complainant stated that on Thursday morning he was seated in his room with the money in his lap, when accused rushed in, caught hold of him by his neck, and beat him. In the scuffle the money fell on the ground, and was picked up by accused, who then left the room, and was going downstairs, when complainant seized him and attempted to stop him. Accused threw complainant down, and ran downstairs with the money. Complainant returned to the room, dressed himself, and followed accused, whom he seized on the road and sent for the police. Complainant had been residing in the chawl for the last five months, but, he said, that he had never molested anyone during that period. There were no tenants in the house at the time. Complainant called some witnesses, but they did not corroborate his story. The accused stated that he had been a rent-collector of the chawl for the last seven months. Complainant had been a tenant of the chawl for the last five months, but he had been annoying the other tenants so much that ten or eleven of them vacated the premises. About 8 or 9 o'clock, on Thursday morning, accused heard him abusing an old woman. Accused told complainant not to do so, and that it would be better if he left the chawl. Complainant got angry with him, and, remarking that he would see him later, he went upstairs. Witness then went out, but before he had gone down the road, complainant went from behind and struck him. On people gathering, he said witness had stolen the money which he had in his hand. Witness knew nothing about the theft. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that complainant was a man of insolent temper, and had been the cause of several tenants leaving the house. The story told by him was false, while the statement made by accused seemed credible. The court ordered complainant to pay Rs. 25 to accused as compensation for making a vexatious complaint against him.

THE question of the succession to the Principality of Lippe is at present attracting much attention in Germany. The reigning Prince is incapable through mental disease of discharging the functions of sovereignty. He is childless and in advanced age, and on his decease the eldest branch of the House of Lippe will be extinct. The people of Lippe object to being absorbed by Schaumburg.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—Get rid of Nervousness and Nervous Fears at the time of examination by judicioursy using Squibb's Brace-up Cordial. It banishes Nervous Fealy and strengthens Memory. Rs.2-1, of MADON, SONS & Co.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT AT PEDDER ROAD.

PREVIOUS to their departure for Europe by the next mail steamer, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob E. Sassoon had an entertainment given in their honour on Saturday evening at "Gulshan," the bungalow of Mr. Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy at Pedder Road. It goes without saying that the entertainment proved a complete success, organised as it had been by a committee of leading and influential citizens, composed of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Mr. Abmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Mr. Sassoon J. David, and Khan Bahadur M. C. Marzban, C.I.E. Those who took part in the entertainment were not only the friends and well-wishers of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob E. Sassoon, but a large number of European and Native citizens, the many constituents who have business relations with the wealthy firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., of which Mr. Sassoon is the head, and many others connected with the Jacob Sassoon Mill, known to be the largest mill in India, of which Mr. Sassoon is the proprietor. Owing to the excessive sultriness of the weather, the committee had a difficult task in providing suitable accommodation for the large number of guests who had been invited. The reception-halls were large enough, but the weather made a long stay in them unpleasant and unacceptable. The committee had, therefore, hit upon the admirable plan of turning the garden-grounds in the rear of the bungalow into a reception-hall. The ground was carpetted, and seats had been provided for as many as liked to enjoy the coolness of the sea breeze in the open. It was a delightful evening. Amidst the decorations of bunting, banners, bannerets, Chinese lanterns, etc., the natural beauties of flower and foliage in the well-kept garden-grounds derived a vividness in the full light of the moon and globes of electric light. On one side, the refreshment tables were temptingly laid out; and the weather was responsible for the unusual amount of patronage that they attracted and received. Further on, the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles was conveniently stationed, and played a selection of music during the evening. But the attraction for the great majority of the guests was monopolised by the Tanjore dancing girls, who showed their extraordinary skill in the native art of dancing in the elegant dining-hall of the bungalow. The lightning glances of these Tanjore girls, their graceful movements, their agility of evolution, their portraiture of the various phases of human passions by the sparkle of their eyes, the curling of their lips, and the movements of their hands and bodies, must be seen to be appreciated. The decorations and illumination of the bungalow and its garden-grounds in front had been prepared on a grand scale. The main outlines of the bungalow had been picked out with coloured lanterns. The extensive avenues were illuminated with stands and pyramids of white and coloured lights, and lighted Chinese lanterns hanging from the branches of trees, while the brilliancy of the scene was enhanced by globes of electric lights. A very large number of European, Jewish, and Parsee ladies were present at the entertainment. The guests were received by the members of the committee abovenamed, who were unremitting in their attentions. Mr. Jacob E. Sassoon arrived at the bungalow at 9-10-20 p.m., and was warmly greeted by the members of the reception committee and his numerous friends and admirers. Mrs. Sassoon was prevented by indisposition from attending. Among those present were noticed :—The Persian Consul-General, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsey, Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, Sultan Abdul Aziz, Aga Moostafa Khan, Raja Ravi Varma, Raja Raja Verma, Raja Inder Karan Bahadur, Rai Ram Mohunlal, Rai Srinivas Rao, Messrs. Silas E. Sassoon, E. M. Slater, Mr. and Miss Gostling, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Chambers, Mr., Mrs., and the Misses Thorburn, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Lagattolla, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sarval, Ruttonjee Cursetjee Wadia, Mrs. and the Misses Wadia, Messrs. Meheralli Mahomed Chinoy, Dost Mahomed Allana, Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Shoolbre Abraham, David J. Isaacs, H. Judah, Pirozshah B. R. Mody, Fazalbhoy Meherali Chinoy, Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Goolam Hoosein Currimbhoy, Fazalbhoy Jumabhoy Lalljee, Meherali K. Padumsey, Hajee Sulleman, Abdool Wahed, Jeejeebhoy Limjee Banajee, F. H. Brown, G. Sutherland, J. Ranken, sen., Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Sutherland, Messrs Cursetjee D. Ghandy, S. Abraham, Sewjee Nathoo, Umarshee Nursey Khatau, Jeejeebhoy Cowasjee Dhunjibhoy Rana, Tokursey Jewraj, Laldas Chubildas, Mr. and Mrs. Devidas Pranjivandas Mehta, Messrs. Moroba Ganoba, Anandrao N. Wasudeo, Dhunjibhoy C. Rutnaghar, Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan, Muncherjee E. Morris, Edulpee Rustomjee Reporter, Lukhmidas Khimjee, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Smith, Miss Fox, Messrs. Rahimtula Khairaj, Shanbaran Jagannath, H. R. W. and the Misses Bewy, Messrs. Sorabjee Rustomjee Hakim, H. S. Symons, K. N. Kabrajee, B. N. Kabrajee, J. B. Murzban' Furdoonjee F. Karaka, C. D. Dubash, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Inglis, Messrs. Meheralli Dewraj Master, A. S. Sassoon, Captain and Mrs. Wise, Messrs. Rustomjee M. Heeramanek, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Sassoon J. David, Mr. and Mrs. Dunk, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Wadia, Messrs. Allabhoy Fuljee, Nowrojee J. Ganmali, Jeejeebhoy M. Jeejeebhoy, Byramjee N. Gomadia, Bomanjee Byramjee Patel, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lang, Mr. and Mrs. Peterson-Brown, Messrs J. N. Rowley, R. Matholone, S. Shooker, Mr. and Mrs. Khingalhofer, Lieut. Berends, Messrs. Vasonjee Tricumjee Mooljee, H. W. Payne, Ruttonsha Dadabhoy, Perozsha B. Jeejeebhoy, Shunker V. Pandurang, Dr. Da Gama, Dr. Mrs., and Miss J. G. Da Cunha, Messrs. Jufferbhoy Somjee Parpia, J. H. Watson, R. N., Dr. Bernard, R. N., Messrs. J. Edgar, R. N., G. Miller, R. N., Gordhandas Khatao Makanjee, Dwarkadas Dharamsey, G. Bolton, Dr. Underwood, Dr. Kirtikar, Mr. Rangildas Bhookandas, Khan Bahadur Dorabjee D. Booty, Messrs, P. H. J. Rustomjee, Oomer Jamal, Oosman Jamal, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Messrs. Damodar Gordhandas, J. Mackie, Zoroastrian Ladies' Marriage Benefit Fund, and by other friends and admirers, at the premises of the Dady Sett fire-temple on Saturday evening last. His labours in connection with the fund were thankfully acknowledged. Dr. Khory, in reply to the toast of his health, said he was going to England simply for the benefit of his health, and that the general impression that he was going there to oppose the agitation for Indian Medical Reform was totally unfounded. The proceedings concluded with the customary distribution of flowers, etc.

The guests, having partaken of refreshments, moved about freely, enjoying the beautiful scene in the garden-grounds or the extraordinary dancing of the Tanjore girls until a late hour. Garlands and bouquets were distributed to all those present. To those unacquainted with the guest of the evening, it may be interesting to know that he is the proprietor of the largest mill in India, as was projected by him in consultation with his two brothers, Mr. Edward and Mr. Meyer, all of whom following in the footsteps of their father, the late Mr. Elias David Sassoon, who built the E. D. Sassoon Mill. Mr. E. D. Sassoon directed his attention to the mill industry in Bombay some years ago when he purchased the Alexandra Mill. It will be perhaps interesting to mention that the Alexandra Mill now contains 25,382 spindles and 332 looms; the E. D. Sassoon Mill, 208 spindles and 513 looms. The Jacob Sassoon Mill, which was formally opened on the 5th September, 1893, stands to the west of the Sopari Baug Road, Parel, the area of the ground appropriated for it being somewhat over 400,000 square feet. The estimate cost was forty lakhs of rupees, including 90,000 spindles and 1,000 looms, the approximate out-turn by this machinery having been counted at 40,000lbs. of yarn and 15,000lbs. of cloth per day, produced by the united exertions of quite an army of operatives (about 3,000) whose wages alone per month cost the proprietors near upon half a lakh of rupees. The dimensions of the mill are 444 feet in length, 110 feet in breadth, and 88 feet in height from the ground to the top of the parapet. There are five floors to the building, of which the first is 18 feet in height, the second 17, the two next to it 16 feet each, and the last 15 feet. The mill buildings were designed by Messrs. Gostling and Morris of Bombay. The main dimensions are as follows :—Length 440 feet, breadth 110 feet, height to top of parapet 88 feet. There are five floors, and in addition to the main building there is a large godown for cotton and mixing, with accommodation for reels on the top. The whole including small godowns are of fireproof construction. The weaving shed is of the following dimensions :—Length 337 feet, breath 180 feet and contains 1,000 looms and preparation. The chimney is 255 feet high from ground level, and 12 feet, internal diameter at the top. The special features of the mill is the large triple expansion engines, which have been built and erected by the leading firm of engine-builders Messrs. Mick, Hargreaves & Co., of Bolton, whose work is so well-known and deservedly popular in India.

IN connection with the much-needed reorganisation of the Hooghly Pilot Service, it is interesting to recall, says the *Indian Daily News*, the origin of this important body, which in the old days was held in such respect that the worshipful East India Company decreed its members "should rank next to our covenanted servants." It was in the year 1675 that the Company wrote to Fort St. George, Madras, as follows :—"We enorder to you write effectually to your Chief and council at the Bay to provide careful young men about twenty years of age out of any of the ships of the Company's Service, with the consent of the Commandants, to be trained up as pylotts, but not to be employed as writers or on any other mercantile affairs, that thereby the Companies' shipping may with safety be carried up the river Ganges, and send new yearly what you do therein and an account of their proficiency and their journals."

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INDIAN YARNS IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE and Co.'s Cotton Circular, dated Hongkong April 8 says :—A much better feeling was noticeable during the past fortnight as regards demand in a general way, and a rise of dols. 3 to 1 in Nos. 10, 12, and 14, and of dols. 1 to 2 in No. 20 was experienced. Especially No. 20 was eagerly sought for as this count was relatively very much scanty in stocks and as purchasers were anxious to secure some approved spinnings, even a further rise than dols. 2 would have been realised had it not been for the damping news from the Northern market where, under heavy unsold stocks of about 37,000 bales prices have given way about tael. 1 to 1½, and where apprehensions are still very rife, owing to bargains being also under heavy accumulation side by side with unsold stocks, that the native speculating brokers will not find themselves in a position to fulfil the full complement of their forward contracts. Two of the northern principal country-markets, viz., Shantung and Newchwang have ordered their indents direct from here instead of from Shanghai, and that has also contributed to increase the demand for No. 20 here and to curtail "part passu" that at Shanghai. Sales, consequently, aggregate here to the fair extent of 7,000 bales consisting of

		Dollars		Dollars
2,800 bales of	No. 20	sold at 86	to 89	and 90 to 92
750	,, 16	,, 81	,, 83½	
1,200	,, 12	,, 71	,, 76½	
2,000	,, 10	,, 66	,, 75 and 77½	
250	,, 8-6	,, 66	,, 70 and 65	

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 9,000 bales and shipment to Coast Ports of about 800 bales—at 15,000 bales consisting of

3,300 of	No. 20	7,000 of	No. 10
2,000	,, 16	400	,, 8
2,000	,, 12	300	,, 6

Exchange on India closes at Rs. 184 wire and 184½ post.

In Shanghai importers are heavily handicapped by the hurry and struggles of the native brokers to ease as much as possible their own holdings, and as regular dealers are not much in the market the result has been a further sacrifice of tael. 1 to 1½ in all counts without leading to very many fresh transactions, and even re-sales by brokers are much retarded by the absence of satisfactory advices so very much expected from the country-markets. If anything country advices are decidedly discouraging where prices are reported to leave a loss of 3 to 4 taels a bale. Not calculating about 2,000 bales resold, total sales by importers during the past fortnight amount to only about 3,400 made up of 2,500 bales of No. 20, 700 of 16, and 200 of 10. Unsold stock has increased to 37,000 bales. Exchange on India has been advised at Rs. 255½ wire and 25½ post.

Japan has been steady at dols. 95 for No. 16 and dols. 97 for No. 20 Coorla "Ring" No. 20 is quoted at dols. 101. The import duty on Raw Cotton of 35 cents per picul has been abolished since the last fast. The signification of this feature is too evident for the Bombay industry and even if left alone will say its own say.

THE BOMBAY-BURMA MAIL ROUTE.

IN December last we advocated a change in the Bombay-Burma Mail route, via Madras instead of Calcutta, on the basis of a scheme drawn up by Mr. F. W. Read, Traffic Manager, Madras Railway Company, which showed a saving of 373 miles in distance, of nearly two hours in time, and of Rs. 47-5 first-class and Rs. 29-10 second-class, in money. Mr. Read's scheme has been under consideration by the Madras and Rangoon Chambers of Commerce, but the opinions formed by these Chambers have not yet been made public. As the scheme stand there is a large saving of mileage and money and a small saving of time; but the latter will be greatly increased if an improved Railway service between Madras and Madras is arranged for on the arrival of the Overland Mails at the former station, and this we believe is likely to form an important factor in a revised scheme which is being elaborated by Mr. Read for the consideration of Government. The extremely simple comparative statement issued in placard form by the Madras Railway Company, showing the advantages of the Madras over the Calcutta route, appears to have quite upset our good our contemporary the "Englishman," whose sympathies naturally lie with the present route; and to complicate matters still more an ingenious Burma correspondent has introduced a discordant and quite unwarrantable hypothesis that has upset the equilibrium of our worthy contemporary altogether. This correspondent says :—"The Madras and the Great Indian Peninsula Company propose reducing their time between Bombay and Madras from thirty-six to twenty-four hours, and this they think should divert the Burma Mails from Calcutta." So far, so good, but he adds that while the Government of Madras supports the scheme, "it seems unlikely that the British India Company will be ousted from the Madras and Rangoon Mail Service." No more mischievous insinuation could have been made, for it was never contemplated by anyone to ousts the good old B. I. S. N. Co., which deserves particularly well of the Madras public for its praiseworthy enterprise and its admirable management. The lead having been given, the "Englishman" proceeds to dilate on the matter as set forth in a telegram which we publish, summarising the gist of an article or note that appeared in Calcutta this morning. "We wonder," says our contemporary, how the Madras Railway is getting on with the working out of the details of the scheme which is to divert the Burma Mails from Calcutta to Madras. Are they prepared to risk the loss which must necessary follow upon the running of special steamers merely for the sake of carrying the Burma-Europe Mails and a few through passengers? Have they calculated upon the consequences of the opposition they would have to face from the B. I. Line? Do they remember that the Madras route would in any case involve a sea journey of 1,020 miles as compared with 787 miles via Calcutta. When the Madras authorities have found answers to these conundrums it will be the duty of the G. I. P. and the B. B. Railways to see that as regards the special Mail Service Calcutta is not placed at a disadvantage compared with Madras." There has never been any idea of running special ste

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AGENTS WANTED.

NOTES.

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TODARMAL.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 25.

A DROP of ¼ per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 111¼; and Indian Sterling Loan was ⅜ per cent. lower at 121⅛. Three and-a-half Rupee securities were unchanged, at £63⅝. The price of Bar Silver remained at 31d. per oz. in London; and in New York, the metal was unchanged in value, at 67¼ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88¼ dollars. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 102, with Paris Exchange on London still at fcs. 25·16. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £110,000 in Silver, and £20,000 in Gold to Bombay; and £20,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in gold to Calcutta.

To-day, the only changes in financial quotations in London are a recovery of ¼ per cent. in Consols, at 111¾; and to the same extent in Rupee Paper, at £64 1-8. The price of Bar Silver is unchanged in New York as in London.

The London Goat Skin Sale closed yesterday, with light Bombay 1d. to 2d. per lb lower; Bombay prime quality ½d. lower; and Madras 1d. to 2d. per lb. lower. The quantity of Skins sold was 1,250,000 out of 1,380,000 Skins offered.

Linseed was quoted yesterday at 34 3-8s. per 416 lbs., business done, April-May shipment, to Dunkirk, tone of the market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady, all round, last evening, with both spot and arrival prices all unchanged. The sales were 8,000 bales, inclusive of 300 East Indians. The day's Imports were 1,500 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 6,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 53,000 bales; but the amount forwarded to consumers was 6,000 bales less, at 61,000 bales. The week's Imports were 18,000 bales smaller, at 68,000 bales. The total stock increased during the week by 4,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,161,000 bales.

This afternoon the Liverpool market closed quiet; Surats flat; and Arrivals quiet; the day's sales having been 7,000 bales, including 300 East Indians. Prices still show no change either in ready or future Cotton. The day's Imports are 9,000 bales. The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

In New York yesterday there was no change in prices of Cotton at 8 1-16 cents for ready Mid.-Uplands, and 7·84 cents per lb. for July Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 15,000 bales compared with 14,000 bales last year, and 13,000 bales the year before.

Again to-day the spot price of Cotton in New York is unaltered; but July Futures have receded 5 points to 7·79 cents per lb. The Receipts are 7,000 bales, going against 9,000 bales on the corresponding day in 1895, and 4,000 bales in 1894. The total Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 6,570,000 bales compared with 6,510,000 bales visible a week ago.

Here, a fair business has been done to-day in Cotton by exporters, whose purchases sum up 3,200 bales, consisting of 2,000 Barsee, at Rs. 196; 600 Khundwa, at Rs. 178½-9; 400 Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 177; and 200 Dhollera, at Rs. 177; but the Mills have taken only 500 bales, made up of 100 each of Veerumgaum, at Rs. 175; Bengal, at Rs. 156; Khangaum, at Rs. 170; Bhownuggur, at Rs. 195; and Akola, at Rs. 170 per candy; the tone of the market having been steady, and prices unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Both markets have remained steady with a moderate export business passing. Prices are all unchanged with the exception of those for *Linseed* which are 1½ anna per cwt. higher at Rs. 6-15-6 to Rs. 7-1-6 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	11,863	bales.
Wheat	35,237	cwts.
Linseed	17,504	,,
Rapeseed	6,785	,,
Gingellyseed	2,303	,,
Poppyseed	9,023	,,
Groundnuts	2,871	,,
Castorseed	5,348	,,
Rice	5,368	,,

FREIGHTS are dull with nothing doing, and rates are quoted as before in the absence of fresh business.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 2 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 2 1-8d. Demand; and at 1s. 2 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and though there was a very limited amount of the latter class of Paper reported placed, Bank remittance hardened 1-32d., and 1s. 2 1-8d. for Telegraphic was reported well into May, and 1s. 2 3-32d. for June transfer, the market closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....1s. 2 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 2 1-8d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.....1s. 2 5-32d.	,,
Credits do. .....1s. 2 7-32d.	,,
Francs do. ..... 1·49¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has advanced 1-8th per cent. from last evening's quotations, and has been steady all day at the rise, rates leaving off as they opened, say at 109 3-16 for cash and the near account, and 109 for the May settlement.

SHARES.—There has been but little movement in this market to-day, and prices of Cotton Mill Scrip are unchanged with two exceptions, viz., an advance of Rs. 10, in Imperial, and Rs. 5, in Sun. In Press shares however there have been several changes, and we note an advance of Rs. 50, in Albert Kurrachie; of Rs. 25 each in Harvey and Sabapathy, and Volkarts; of Rs. 10, in Khangaum; of Rs. 5 each, in Breul's Cawnpore and New Berar; and of Rs. 2½, in Mofussil. In Miscellaneous, Bombay-Burmah are Rs. 25 higher in the first issue, and Rs. 5 in the second; Alcock Ashdown, are Rs. 5 higher, and Kemp and Co., Rs. 2.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera..... 3½

The Manchester market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols.....	111½
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	121 5-8
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper.....	63 7-8
Bar Silver	31

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton.....	53,000	bales.
,, ,, Surats.....	1,000	,,
,, Imports of Cotton.....	68,000	,,
,, ,, Surats.....	1,000	,,
Stock of Cotton.....	1,161,000	,,
,, Surats.....	42,000	,,

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL, 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular arrived here this afternoon.

ADEN, APRIL 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this evening.

COLOMBO, APRIL 25.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

The German steamer Karlsruhe, from Bremen, arrived.

The French steamer Eridan, from Calcutta, arrived.

The French mail steamer Salazie, from China, arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Caspian left Tuticorin, for Singapore, on the 24th instant.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 11th April 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	48,275	62,267	...	13,992	33 631	...
Parcels, &c.	72,000	50,424	21,576	...	...	77,034
Goods						
Other earnings	3,660	9,314	...	5,654	...	19,746
Total for week	1,33,935	1,22,035	1,939	...	...	...
Aggregate...	1689051	17,27,200	...	...	...	58,149

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MAHABLESHWAR.

BIRTH.

LOGAN—April 23, at Belmont, Mahableshwar, the wife of A. C. Logan, I. C. S., of a son.

KATHIAWAR.

MARRIAGE.

TEED—HAWES—April 23, at Christ Church, Rajkote, Kathiawar, by the Rev. H. N. Midwinter, Chaplain of All Saints, Malabar Hill, Lieut. A. S. H. Teed, attached 12th K.-I-G. Regiment, only son of the late Lieut.-Col. T. Teed, Bo. S. C., to Mary Emily, eldest daughter of Charles Hawes, Esq., Rajkote.

SIMLA.

MARRIAGE.

COOK—GOAD—April 21, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Vem'ble the Archdeacon of Lahore, Charles Chesney Cook, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, second son of Surg.-Genl. H. Cook, of Priors Mesne, Lydney, Glos., to Harriet Mary, eldest daughter of the late H. Boileau Goad, of Simla.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—April 17, at Jhansi, N-W P, the wife of J Baker, I M Railway, of a son.

FRASER-FORBES—April 20, at Sarda, Rajshahi, the wife of J Fraser-Forbes, Manager, Bengal Silk Company, of a son (still-born).

SKINE—April 21, at Chakradhapore, Chota Nagpore, the wife of Thomas Skins, Manager, Kochang Estate, of a daughter.

WEBSTER—April 21, at Negapatam, the wife of the Rev E Webster, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BAKER—April 14, at Jhansi, N-W P, Alice Gertrude, the dearly beloved infant daughter of James and Louise Baker, after 33 days' continuous fever, aged 18 months 15 days.

DALY—April 21, at Tanjore, suddenly, Frederick George, the dearly loved infant son of Edwin and Florence Daly.

LEWES—April 22, at 23, Manroe Lane, Calcutta, Mary, the infant daughter of John Herbert and Constance Lewes, aged 6 months and 11 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1896.

As the time is fast approaching when European and other foreign residents in Japan will no longer have to confine their commercial undertakings to the treaty ports, but will be at liberty to penetrate into all parts of the interior, the information given by Mr. B. H. Baden-Powel, C.I.E., in the last number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* on "Japanese Village Communities" is well worthy of close study. It is true that the writer deals mainly with the Japan of the past, and that it is a country where the old order of things is quickly passing away, giving place to the new. But that need not deter men of business from paying close attention to the paper, for while methods of rural economy that have played a great part in the life of the nation for centuries may be swept away, their effect on the habits and character of the people cannot be dissipated for many years to come. Under the most altered conditions hereditary tendencies that are the accretion of ages will assert themselves, even amongst a people eagerly desirous of casting aside the institutions their forefathers revered and delighted in. And, after all, the mutations which the latter end of the nineteenth century has witnessed in the Land of the Rising Sun are largely confined to the towns. In all countries those who till the soil are constitutionally opposed to change, and hence amidst the great social and political upheavals of the last thirty years in Japan the villages have remained much the same. The points of similarity between the early agrarian systems of India and those of Japan are many, and although they are only briefly pointed out on Mr. Baden-Powel's paper, they lend additional interest thereto. Sir H. S. Maine, some years ago, devoted a great deal of time and research to establishing the theory that the land system in India was based on co-operative action, and the late Dr. D. B. Simmons has shown—and has far more authentic proofs for so doing—that such a system existed in the early days of Japanese history.

In summarising the results of the studies of Dr. Simmons on this subject, Mr. Baden-Powel points out that land holding began in Japan as elsewhere in a distinctly tribal stage of society; and afterwards there arose an ever-growing class of chiefs and "lords of the manor." The clans were distributed into small groups, the village area or *moru* being a well-known aggregate. In each separate clan there were sub-divisions. Allotments of equal area, were made to the members of the clan, but in order to prevent the land of one member being better than that of another, the lots were not in one piece, but split up in small patches scattered about. Even then inequalities were found to exist, and this led to a periodical distribution of land. The Code *Taiho-ryo* published in 702 A. D. sets forth that "A piece of land shall be given to each person in the district where he lives. Every six years an examination will take place and the number of those who have died will be ascertained. Their land will then be given to those who have reached the proper age or who have immigrated since the last distribution." Early in the tenth century this system was displaced by one under which the local chiefs began to assume powers, and military and official grants were made. The rich men began to aggregate lands in their possession, while the poorer gave up the ownership and were reduced to being tenants, because they found the rent they had to pay was less than the Government taxes which fell on the owner—and often the noble owner was exempt from paying anything. Large endowments were also received by the temples, as the owners found it profitable to record themselves as having given their land to religious purposes while at the same time retaining possession as tenants subject to a *chishi* or rent in kind. Thus the land system in Japan has a very similar history to that of the system in India. There were first independent cultivating groups and then the rise of overlords, whether over single villages or larger estates. But the course of development was different, and the stages of society as regards the survival of tribal lands were different also.

From very early times each Japanese village had its *nanushi* or patel, who was held responsible for the good conduct of the place and for the payment of taxes. The office was an heriditary one up to the eighteenth century, when it became the rule to fill up vacancies by election. The salary is paid by Government partly by direct payment and partly by an exemption from some of the village taxes. Next in importance to the *nanushi* in former times came the *toshiyora*, or unpaid elder, "whose advice was of moral rather than legal effect." He was chosen by the people, and his position was one of much dignity. The control of general expenditure for festivals, entertaining strangers, and repairing public buildings, was more strict than in India. It is the custom for the patels in Northern India to submit their bills to a sort of audit by the village assembly, which may refuse doubtful items. But in Japan the estimates are made out beforehand in writing by the village officers, and laid before the farmers, and they only become valid if passed by a majority. The Parish Councils in England, which are only now in the second year of their existence, scarcely exercise more control over village expenditure than that which Japan has possessed for generations. The Japanese *moru* also have a rough and ready system of poor law. If a villager fell sick the members of his *kumi* gave him all possible assistance and cultivated his land for him if necessary. But if this continued for some time the matter was represented to the villagers at large and they all contributed. The co-operative principle was even applied to the building of houses, a farmer building or repairing a house, being assisted by his neighbours, who only had their food given them in return. The carpenters alone were paid, and in the event of the owner being poor even their remuneration came out of the village fund, established to give relief in cases of plague, fire, or other calamities. There can be no doubt that the co-operative principles underlying the rural life in Japan, have been the means of forming some of the more prominent of the qualities that have enabled the Japanese to evolve, when the times were ripe for the change, into a great commercial Power of growing influence in the councils of the world, and in the shaping of its history.

IN his article on "The Difficulties of District Officers in India," appearing in the current issue of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, Col. H. C. E. Ward, C.I.E., only deals with one or two of the difficulties, and these not the most serious, which beset civilians in charge of collectorates. Colonel Ward, who speaks with an authority derived from many years' practical acquaintance with administrative work in this country, views with great disfavour the agitation to bring about a system of examinations for the Civil Service simultaneously in London and in the large centres in India. Indeed, he goes further, and apparently advocates a return to the practice of appointing only European civilians to the administrative charge of districts. When the door of admission is once opened it cannot be shut without leading to much legitimate discontent, and such a course could only be justified by proving that it was essential in the interests of good administration. This being so, little or no good is to be gained by asking that Natives of the country who pass into the Civil Service should be excluded from Collectorships. It is equally unnecessary at the present time to animadvert against the simultaneous examination agitation. The resolution passed by a bare majority in the House of Commons on an "off-night," when but few members were present, was found by the responsible advisers of the Crown to be so impracticable, that even the most democratic Secretary of State who has ever held the India portfolio refused to give it any effect. Sir Henry Fowler pointed out in his despatch on the subject that "upon the Natives of India devolves the bulk of the judicial and executive business of the country, the Imperial Service being restricted to the smallest number possible, and reserved for the superintendence of the administration, the supervision of districts, and for such other work as must as a rule be discharged by European officers." Under these circumstances the Secretary of State refused to assent to any change in the existing system—one which, by the way, was unanimously approved by the Public Service Commissioners, one-third of whom were Indians. There is absolutely no prospect of this decision being called in question by the present House of Commons, and much less by the present Secretary of State. It would therefore be like flogging a dead lion to attack the simultaneous examinations proposal, but for the fact that the true position of affairs in regard to India has to be constantly reiterated before the English public really understand it. Colonel Ward is very emphatic on the point, and evidently shares the opinion expressed by Mr. Seaton-Karr in a magazine article, a short time ago, that "any conceivable danger from unnoticed grievances or suppressed discontent is less formidable than the danger of letting the administration of India fall from our grasp." There is a good deal of justice in Colonel Ward's complaint that the District Officers often have to make bricks without straw, or with only half the quantity required—in other words, that they are tied down by too many inelastic rules. He urges that the hands of the District officer should be strengthened by the grant of larger discretionary powers. The Colonel gives no direct indication of the lines upon which he considers these larger powers are required, but from the instance in his own experience, which he narrates, it is easy to see that he desires some restrictions to be placed on the powers of appeal which the people can claim in reference to the decisions of the Local Collector. He points out that cases have occurred where officers have worked up to the position of Judicial Commissioner through the Secretariat or some other side-line without having one day's experience of the administration of a district, and urges that it is an anomaly for men of this class to revise the decision of the officer intimately acquainted with all the local facts. But these cases are the exception rather than the rule, and while it is desirable to leave the district officer very full discretion, his orders must go with added weight when they have received the approval of the Provincial Government. Colonel Ward, like most Civilians would favour the separation of judicial and executive functions, "provided that the two departments are administered with equal loyalty." But where is the money for the purpose to come from?

AN officer, presumably of the King's Royal Rifles, writes to the leading service paper at home, to ask the question "How did Perim become a British possession"? He has read Aliph Cheem's metrical account of the acquisition of Perim in "the Lays of Ind," but is not quite prepared to accept it, although twenty years ago he had the assurance of an Artillery officer that it was not only founded on fact, but that Aliph Cheem's version was but a rhythmic rendering of the official account without a taint of indulgence in poetic license. About the year 1876, he says, when quartered with one of his battalions at Chatham, a field battery of artillery marched through and was attached to his battalion for the night. The officers dined at mess, and after mess he volunteered to escort the major to his quarters at the hotel. On the way the major asked him if they had not been lately stationed at Aden, and on his replying in the affirmative, asked if he had ever heard how Perim was taken. The Rifleman told him he had heard the story as related by Aliph Cheem. The Artillery-man said that was practically correct, and that he was the officer sent by the Resident at Aden to plant the Union Jack at Perim. Now, who would venture to doubt the word of an officer and a gentleman—except a comrade-in-arms? The Rifleman let twenty years go by before venturing to question the veracity of that versatile major, who has perhaps now gone on the unemployed list as a hoary lieutenant-general, leaving the Rifleman to write inappropriately over the motto of his regiment "Celer et Audax" to investigate. Aliph Cheem's account of the acquisition of Perim is of course founded on fact, and is so humorous as to be more acceptable to the average Briton than the plain unvarnished tale of the blue-books. We have it on Indian-made paper and between the blue boards of officialdom that Perim was first occupied by the English and by Bombay troops in 1799, during Napoleon's invasion of Egypt, as a precaution against the descent of the French Army upon India, but it was subsequently abandoned. Forty years ago, in consequence of correspondence between Brigadier-General Coghlan, then Political Resident at Aden, and the Government of Bombay, the construction of a light-house there was recommended. Sir Henry Leek, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, was in favour of going further, and urged that immediate possession be taken of Perim, for, said he, whoever are possessors of the Island of Perim have the "key to the Red Sea." In a postcript Sir Henry Leek said: "Since writing the above it has come to my knowledge that a French engineer is about to survey Perim and the islands in the Red Sea." The Government promptly took possession, and built a lighthouse on Perim to facilitate the navigation of the Straits. Neither Aliph Cheem nor any other poet could have refrained from letting Pegasus fly in such circumstances. It is true some officer or officers did hoist the British flag, but it was not while the Frenchman dined a few cables' lengths from the shore but while he was preparing in France to make the surveys in the Red Sea. Perim has never been permanently occupied by any nation but the British, though Albuquerque landed there in 1513 and called the island Vera Cruz. But perhaps "Celer et Audax" could not do better than read up the "Description and History of the British Outpost of Perim" which Mr. J. S. King, of the Bombay Staff Corps, published in 1877. For our own part we think it a mistake to strive to overthrow pretty traditions such as the one endangered here.

THE discussion which followed the reading of the admirable paper on Kashmir read by Mr. Walter R. Lawrence, before the Society of Arts, was as interesting and informing as the lecture itself. Lord Dunmore, who presided, bore personal testimony to the excellent work by which Mr. Lawrence, with the support of the Maharajah, has effected a social and industrial revolution in that terrestrial paradise of which we are only now seeing the first fruits. That energetic and upright Indian civil servant put an end to the unjust assessments, the embezzlement of revenue entered as arrears against the districts, and the extortion and oppression which drove the small cultivators off the land, of which large areas went out of cultivation. In six years that old state of things has been replaced by the new, under which the cultivators are contented, and derelict land has been restored to agriculture. The people are no longer impoverished, while the revenue is augmented. Sir George Birdwood was able to speak of the success achieved by Mr. Lawrence in other directions, for at the India Office he was instrumental in procuring for him the American vines to re-stock the vineyards that had been destroyed by the phylloxera. It was Sir George Birdwood who received the first consignment of mulberry—as distinct from tussur—silk from Kashmir, after Mr. Lawrence had stamped out by Pasteurian methods the parasite which was destroying the silk worms. Mr. Thomas Wardle, the President of the Silk Association, was asked by the Secretary of State for India to make an examination of the two or three thousand pounds of raw silk produced under Mr. Lawrence's supervision in Kashmir and sent to the India Office for report. The conclusion he arrived at is that the physical qualities of the silk are not inferior to those of Italian silk, and that there is a great future for Kashmir in silk-producing if qualified men with sufficient capital take the matter in hand. It so happens that Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, by "an auspicious coincidence," as Sir George happily terms it, has sent Mr. Wardle samples of Cyprus silk, which are found to be stronger than any other known mulberry silk. However, while the large quantity of Kashmir silk sent home sold in the London market at a price little less than that paid for Italian, Cyprus silk has not as yet advanced so far. Sir George Birdwood observes of the economic development of Kashmir be pushed as energetically as Mr. Chamberlain will push that of Cyprus, the next generation may see the raw silk required by the manufacturers of Europe produced of the highest qualities and on the most advantageous terms within the limits of the British Empire. There is no reason why this prediction should not be realised even in our own day.

AMONG

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PRESIDENT KRUGER DOES NOT GO TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

President Kruger has replied to Mr. Chamberlain that he is unable to visit England at present, as the Volksraad requires his presence.

THE TRIAL OF THE REFORM LEADERS.

In the trial of the Reform Leaders, at Pretoria, Colonel Rhodes and Messrs. Phillips and Farrar pleaded guilty of high treason, and the other prisoners of *lese majeste*, but without hostile intent towards the Republic.

Sentence will be delivered on Monday.

SPEECH BY LORD SELBORNE.

Lord Selborne, speaking at the Colonial Institute, said that if more men were required in Rhodesia, they would be sent, and that when sufficient forces were on the spot, General Carrington would once for all crush the Matabele revolt.

THE VENEZUELA QUESTION.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The statement of the *Times'* Washington correspondent regarding Venezuela is discredited. The question remains unchanged, and the negotiations for permanent arbitration on all disputes between Great Britain and the United States are progressing.

HONOURS TO THE AMEER'S SONS.

The Shahzadas Habibulla Khan and Nasrullah Khan have been appointed Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

A NEW ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD.

Her Majesty the Queen has instituted a new order of Knighthood, to be called the Royal Victorian Order.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL CARRINGTON.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

General Carrington sailed for the Cape yesterday.

PREPARATIONS FOR LI-HUNG-CHANG.

Great preparations are being made at Odessa for the reception of Li-Hung-Chang on Monday.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, APRIL 24.

M. Meline had a Conference of one hour's duration, to-day, with President Faure, and is regarded as the most likely candidate for the Premiership.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN PARIS.

PARIS, APRIL 25.

An immense and turbulent Socialist meeting was held here, last night, to protest against the Senate.

A number of Deputies and Municipal Councillors delivered violent harangues, and the revision of the constitution was demanded.

APRIL 26.

M. Sarrien, former Minister of the Interior, has informed President Faure that a Cabinet of Conciliation with a progressist policy is the only solution of the present crisis.

PRINCE FERDINAND OF BULGARIA.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has arrived here, and has had the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour bestowed upon him by the President.

THE MARQUIS OF YAMAGATA.

The Marquis of Yamagata has arrived at Havre, *en route* to Russia, and met with a cordial reception.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The Bombay mails of the 11th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

THE LYALL COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

Major-General Maitland is not expected here now until August for the purpose of taking into consideration the report of the Lyall Committee referred to in a recent telegram.

It is an open secret that the Lyall Committee came to two distinct conclusions, and it has not yet been decided which course to adopt, as the recommendations will affect practically the entire Engineer Service. The matter will probably take three or four months to decide. General Maitland's opinion on the matter will finally determine the action of Government. The new rules would come into force, should General Maitland approve of the scheme, from the 1st April, 1897.

THE RAJPUTANA BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

Mr. Maclayon, C. S., has been replaced on special settlement duty in connection with the Rajputana Boundary Disputes.

THE BARODA OPIUM CASE.

BARODA, APRIL 25.

The case against Manecklal, the Gaekwar's opium farmer's agent, was resumed yesterday, and to-day the public prosecutor, instructed by the Assistant Collector, prosecuted. Mr. Gokhle defended.

Detective Laximan was cross-examined at great length. He said he acted throughout the case under the Assistant Collector's orders. He had purchased one maund of opium in November, and half-a-maund in December last, from Manecklal. Mr. Rustom had given witness one thousand rupees in February last. The Assistant Collector gave seven hundred and sixty rupees, and bought two maunds from Manecklal. Continuing further, witness said he saw accused and his pleader, Mr. Lachmishanker, in Mr. Rustom's dining-room in the Customs Office, where the pleader suggested to witness how the evidence against Manecklal could be weakened. Manecklal told witness that if he (witness) acted according to the pleader's suggestion, witness would be benefitted.

Mr. Dias, writer in the Esplanade Police Court, was next examined. He said he did the Assistant Collector's writing work, and corroborated the last witness. He said he was sure Manecklal gave an opium sample to Laximan.

The case was adjourned till Tuesday next. Captain A. C. Brown, the Railway Magistrate, remarked that he would sit for eight hours every day, otherwise the case would take a long time to finish. There are yet nine witnesses more to be examined for the prosecution.

ANOTHER FIRE AT SURAT.

SURAT, APRIL 25.

Another fire originated near Haripura Golwada, at 1 p.m., yesterday, about ten houses being burnt. The estimated damage is Rs. 8,000. The Borahs rendered great assistance in extinguishing the fire and in saving property, otherwise the fire would have spread widely. People bitterly complain against the management of the Municipal fire-brigade, as the hand engines are old and out of order. The city of Surat is under great terror, as fire, cholera, and small-pox rage fiercely. The people of Gallemandai side, through fear of fire, having removed their belongings from their houses, and sleep on the road and verandahs, dreaming every moment of the fire.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 10.

REVIVAL OF THE OLYMPIAN GAMES.

Somewhere about the middle of the present month we are promised a revival of the ancient games which have made Greece famous in the history of the world. The whole affair is being mapped out in the completest manner, invitations have been extended in every direction, and unless something at present unforeseen happens, it will be the greatest function of its kind known in modern times. Something of the same idea has imbued a few enthusiastic sportsmen at the Antipodes, who for some years now have been endeavouring, though with little success to institute a Pan-Britanic Festival, amongst the leaders of this movement being Mr. B. R. Wise, the winner of the one mile amateur championship at that memorable gathering of the A.A.A. in the Midlands in 1881. This old Oxonian, as most of the old-time athletes may remember, went out to Australia soon after his triumphs on the running path in England, to fill an important legal position, but he has never once foresaken his old love of out-door sport, and has worked strenuously to bring about a meeting of the world's most famous sportsmen—athletes, cyclists, gymnasts, boxers, wrestlers, and kindred specimens of muscular christianity. For some reason or other the notion has never caught on in England, although it has on several occasions been brought before the General Committee of our A.A.A. But more of this anon. When we come to remember that these Olympic games are said by historians to have been instituted as far back as B.C. 1453 by Hercules, we need scarcely wonder that the Greeks have entered upon their renaissance with so much ardour. Originally carried out upon the plains of Elis, near the city of Olympia, in honour of Jupiter, the chief mythological god of the Greeks, they were afterwards celebrated every fifth year. In the earlier days no women were permitted to be present, but this stern law was afterwards repealed. The sports consisted chiefly of boxing, running, chariot races, wrestling, and quoiting. More than a century later the Isthmian games were instituted in honour of Neptune (the god of the Mediterranean Sea), and revived every third—or, as some historians say, every fourth year—upon the Isthmus of Corinth. Then came the Pythian games, instituted the same year, B.C. 1326—and revived a century later by Theseus at Delphi, in honour of Apollo, who slew the serpent Python, the assembly of Amphictyous having the credit of instituting these. Those who are fond of ancient history will find much to interest them in following the doings of Theseus. In B.C. 568, Adrastus, the King of Thebes, honoured Hercules for slaying the lion of Nemea, an ancient valley in the Peloponnesus, by setting afoot the Nemean games, which were held in that city every two years. Such in brief, is the history of the Greek games of which we are likely to hear so much in the immediate future. It would, I am afraid, afford little interest did I atempt to follow some of these historical and mythological personages into their fields of conquest, and yet when one begins to ponder over their heroic deeds it is easy to understand the glamour which has since been thrown around them. In the "good old days" these games, being instituted to the memory of some god or hero, were regarded in both a religious and a political light, and the constant intercourse was naturally calculated to bind the different parties into still closer bonds of amity. Honour to the Greeks was of paramount importance, for it required no costly guerdon to induce them to put forth their mightiest efforts—a simple wreath being the only reward for the victor. Being regarded as the most honourable, having been dedicated to the memory of Jupiter, the Olympic games still hold pride of place in the coming revival. Here the wreath was composed of wild olive; at the Pythian festival, laurel was used; whilst in the Nemean and the Isthmian games the victor's wreath was comprised of parsley. In these brave days of old the bookmaker's sprinter and the maker's amateur were beings undreamt of, and old fogies like myself will be constrained to believe that sport would have been all the sweeter and nobler were they unknown to-day and for evermore.

ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE.

While all this magnificence is being prepared at the Acropolis, England, officially, is doing nothing to assist. Is it because our leaders or the rank and file lack ambition? Or is it because it costs money? Methinks the latter is the primary objection to the visit being made. It has been understood that cycling races will be instituted, and I can only marvel that in these pushing days, when the cycle manufacturers snap up every little performance out of the common accomplished by Tom, Dick, and Harry for the purposes of advertisement that no one has been shrewd enough to push the matter forward in the proper quarters. So far as I am aware at the moment of writing, the only representative England will have at the Olympic games will be Mr. E. L. Levy, the amateur weight-lifting champion of the world. Some little time ago I gave in this column a few brief particulars of the career of this wonderful little man, who at middle age toys with bar bells of 140lbs. and upwards. In this department, at any rate, Great Britain will be worthily represented. But where are our runners, our boxers, our quoiters? Surely with men like C. B. Fry, F. A. Bacon, H. Harrison, G. Crossland, the Oxford and Cambridge Presidents, C. A. Bradley, A. R. Downer, Godfrey Shaw, T. M. Donovan, and others, we might have made at least a respectable show, and one which would be calculated to do our nation more lasting good than taking part in shows such as those witnessed in the United States last season. Possibly there may not be the "go" nor the tinsel, nor the interviewing, nor any of the very modern inducements America can offer, but in my present mood I think that were I an accomplished athlete or gymnast the old-world glories of the Athens carnival would tempt me sorely to undertake the voyage along the blue Mediterranean.

AN OLD SPORTSMAN'S IDEAL.

In my opening remarks I have aleady referred to the Pan-Britanic movement, of which nothing has been heard for a long time. One of the firmest believers in a festival of this kind was the late Sir John Astley, than whom probably a keener sportsman never existed. His tastes in sporting matters were as varied as his experiences were extensive, and during the later years of his life he did what he could to further the establishing of a gigantic world's sporting festival. "We have our world's exhibitions," argued he, "why not, therefore, attempt an immense 'gathering of the clans.'" Like many other good sportsmen whose sympathies do not lie on the surface entirely, he was of opinion that sport put everyone on an equality for the time being, and he had but little sympathy with those who would place a barrier here, a restriction there, and an objection everywhere. And, really, when one comes to think the matter out, he was not so very wrong. What if we could only get a properly organised meeting of champions from every corner of the earth! We hear a good deal in these days about pure amateurism and other nonsensical twaddle, but I make bold to say that could we but institute some kind of a festival such as the worthy old baronet I have mentioned had in view, we should find our professionals quite as eager to compete for the wreath of laurel or wild olive leaves as those who prate so glibly about their amateur status. In my wanderings to and fro amongst all classes of sporsmen, I can candidly say that I have found quite as much sense of honour and of chivalry amongst those who are known as professionals as amongst the class who are labelled (and more often than not wrongly) amateurs. Upon my word, it often occurs to me that we are altogether over-legislated in the world of sport by the multitudinous bodies who profess to regulate our goings-out and our comings-in. Gallant old Sir John was all for the laws as long as they were thought necessary and advisable by the majority, but if I rightly interpret his feelings in connection with this Pan-Britanic revival, I fancy he would have swept them all on one side at a stroke if he thought sport all round would have been made more free and attractive to the world at large. Here we stand to-day with our Leagues, our Associations, and our Unions, and who shall say that our sports are purer than those held on the plains of Olympia some thousands of years ago? Is this advancement? What, for instance, has the Sporting League done to justify the blowing of trumpets and the turmoil caused generally during the days of its inception? Mrs. Chant has been silenced, we may be told; Mr. John Hawke has been forced to retire from the fray. And what then? Absolutely nothing. Again, look at the recent conflicts in the councils of N.C.U.: what do we find there? On one side, certain men range themselves in favour of mixing up amateurs and professionals in actual contest, with the option of taking a prize of money or one of money's value. Against this section another lot pose as saviours of cycling, wring their hands, shed tears (metaphorically, of course), and declare that if such pernicious proceedings are tolerated, sport will be for ever doomed! And while all this pother is going on from year's end to year's end, our youths are being hunted off the path and playing fields, and, willy-nilly, forced to adopt a policy of which probably they never dreamt when first the spirit of emulation was stirred within them. Experience has taught our rulers that there must be a line of demarcation somewhere between those who engage in sport for its own sake, and those who do so for pecuniary gain if our sports are to go on smoothly, and I suppose it is useless arguing against it; but surely there can be no logical reason why men at one kind of sport are to be allowed to intermix in the games and not in others. I suppose, as matters stand at the present time, that were a sporting man to play John Roberts a game at billiards, for wine, say, for the company, the sporting man would thereby become a professional billiard player. Ah; while things are thus, we are not likely to see the Pan-Britannic ideal realised.

FRICTION IN THE GYMNASTIC WORLD.

For some considerable time now the course of the National Physical Recreation Society has been running none too smoothly, consequent, I understand, upon the attitude taken up by the Amateur Gymnastic Association. In to the particular causes of the dispute between the two bodies I have not the remotest idea of entering, inasmuch as it would tax the powers of the proverbial Philadelphian lawyer to follow the arguments advanced on either side, and attempt to disentangle them. But in this dispute, as in many others which occasionally vex the souls of our would-be leaders, I am sorely afraid that whilst the shadow is being striven for the substance is fast disappearing. So far as I have been able to follow the dispute, it appears that the Amateur Athletic Association, having already affiliated the Gymnastic Association cannot recognise the claims of the N.P.R.S. without showing disloyalty to the other body, and as the larger organisation (the N.P.R.S.) doesn't feel inclined to humble itself at the feet of its rival, a very lively little quarrel is promised, unless the A.A.A. cuts the Gordian knot by accepting the terms of the National Physical Recreation Society, which, to my way of thinking, is distinctly the proper thing to do, always providing that the Society's rules and competitions are in accord with its own. I have ventured thus far upon the subject because I am assured it has become a burning question amongst gymnasts all over the country, and amongst those who plead eloquently for the N.P.R.S. are Walter Luntley, the old Notts Forest celebrity, and J. Bennett, not unknown in yachting circles of the North. It is only a few days since that I had a long conversation with an amateur champion gymnast on the subject, and so keen is he on the situation that he devotes three nights voluntarily every week of his life in teaching those who are unable to pay for instruction in order to strengthen in the long run, the hands of the National Physical Recreation Society, of which body, Perhaps it may here be added, Mr. Hebert Gladstone, M.P., is President.

"TOM BROWN."

Somewhat late though it may be, as one of the humblest admirers of the late Judge Hughes, I venture to offer in this column my slight tribute of affection for this grand old man, and lay a flower upon the newly-made grave. Early in last year, when Thomas Hughes, Q.C., conceived it his duty to speak out boldly at Chester upon certain abuses which vexed his noble spirit in connection with present-day sport, I took the opportunity of quoting at length several passages from the marvellously eloquent address he delivered to the Rugby boys upon visiting the school some fifty years after he had left as a youngman just approaching manhood with all the world before him. Those words will always be cherished as long as the English language is understood. It is not within my province here to say any thing of his literary work, but this I may say, that no book has ever enthralled the boyhood of Britain as "Tom Brown's Schooldays" has done. Those who have read "Eric; or Little by Little," "St. Winifred's, or the World of School," by Canon Farrar—both grand books for boys—will be able to make their own comparisons, but "Tom Brown" will for ever remain the idol of every English schoolboy. In this great world of ours there will always be ample room for difference of opinion, but however hard Judge Hughes hit—and he could hit hard, too—no one will ever say that he aimed an unfair or a sly blow. Full of years and full of honours, he quietly slips out of life's battle, and we may all hope that his will be one of the daisied graves upon which coming generations will gaze with reverence.

A TRYING TEST.

At one of the big football matches we have had of late, I heard a story repeated which reached me many years ago concerning a little episode between some of the Football Association officials and one of the players selected for the international games. As I originally heard it from one of the parties interested there can be no barm in repeating it here. It was as long ago as 1882, if I can rely upon my memory, that the same eleven were selected by the F.A. to play for England against Ireland, Scotland, and Wales respectively. First tackling Ireland on their own ground, England won by eleven goals, five of these being scored by Arthur Brown, and four by Howard Vaughton, both members of the Aston Villa F.C., a club which has since gained a prominent place amongst the best of our organisations. At Glasgow, England won again, Brown scoring the winning goal. Without being disbanded, the team travelled on to Wales. In the Scottish match, however, one of the backs got injured—this was Greenwood, of the Blackburn Rovers, I fancy—and a substitute had to be found. But the authorities were not altogether satisfied with Vaughton's display, and on the morning of the match with Wales it was communicated to Brown that it was proposed to leave out Vaughton, and substitute a player from the South. The Aston Villa man, who was playing centre forward, was astounded at the proposition, but at once took the bull by the horns. "Very well," said he, "if you leave Vaughton out, you can find another player in my place, too. That's all I have to say." It was giving up a good deal this—the distinction of playing in all three international games in one season does not come to a player every day—and so without anything definite, he was left awhile to ponder over the situation. Half an hour before the time for the match, and as the men were about to don their jerseys, Brown was again approached, but he was as fixed in his determination as before. "We both belong to the same club; we have both been selected by the Association; and unless Vaughton plays, I don't." That settled it. The Southerner's services were not requisitioned; both the Aston Villa men played again, and England gained a triple victory by defeating each country in turn. Some of the older school may be able to recall the short, thick-set little forward who was such a grand dribbler, and whom opponents found it so very difficult to knock off the ball. At some future date I may recall a few of his exploits on the cricket and football field, for he had a distinguished career.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

The following are the handicap allowances and result of the races sailed, at 4-30 p.m., on Saturday last:—

Names of Boats Yachts.	Handicap.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H	M's	Secs
	M's				
Kismet	Scr	Mr W P Symonds	5	34	0
Kileen	5	Lieut R St J Gillespie, RE.	5	38	43
Isca	4	Capt W F Potts	5	39	26
Mamukin	12	Capt W T Duhan, RA	5	43	20
Sent	12	Mr E S Lurd	5	41	57
Red Rose	5	Comdr W Chandler, RIM.	5	49	19
Ships' Boats started at 4 p.m.					
Hydaspes' Cutter.	Scr	Capt E R Donnell	5	14	50
Magdala's Cutter.	Scr	Lieut J Richardson, RN	5	19	8
Passy's Cutter	Scr	Comdr W H Taylor, RN	5	19	27
Plassy's Galley	10	Do do	5	21	16
Mabel	5	Mr A Monk	5	22	42

1st prize won by Mamukin and Plassy's Galley; 2nd prize won by Sent; and Hydaspes' Cutter, Course sailed No. 2 in the list reversed.

MUNIFICENCE OF A KHOJA GENTLEMAN.

We have already stated that a Khoja gentleman has set apart a lakh and a-half of rupees for the purpose of building a public hall, for the use of his community on the occasion of marriage and other ceremonies. The giver of this very large amount is Mr. Noormahomed Jairaj Peerbhoy, a prominent and leading member of the Khoja community. True to his late father's character as a philanthropist, he has given away at a stroke the magnificent sum of a lakh and a-half of rupees, and if this is found to be inadequate, Mr. Noormahomed has promised to increase the gift. The idea to found this charity originated in a wish expressed by his father in his life-time, but unfortunately the hand of death prevented him from carrying out his laudable object. A "Baugh" is, indeed, a desideratum for the Khoja community. The Parsees have several "Baughs" or "Wadis" for such purposes; one of which, the Allbless Baugh, is the place of chief attraction. Hindus have Madhav Baugh, which was endowed by Mr. Varjivandas Madhavdas at a cost of two and a-half lakhs of rupees. Mr. Noormahomed had been for a long time desirous of supplying this long-felt want. As soon as his plan was matured, he announced it to his co-religionists, and asked their opinion in the matter. They at once told him that the erection of such a building would be a source of great good, and convenience to the whole community. Mr. Noormahomed is the first Khoja gentleman, who has given away such a large sum of money at one stroke. Only the other year one of his relations, Mr. Karimbhoy Ibrahim, gave away a lakh of rupees to found a Khoja orphanage, and this year Mr. Noormahomed has come forward to supply another want of his community, but he modestly disclaims having done more than his duty. The building will be erected on a site to be chosen hereafter, and will bear the name of the late Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, who was instrumental in promoting education among Khojas, and was a great pioneer of female education. It is hoped that Mr. Noormahomed's noble example will stimulate other members of the community to undertake similar works of charitable utility.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA LAWN-TENNIS HANDICAP.

The first stage in this annual fixture has been reached, the final game in the first round being played off on Saturday. That the event is a popular one is very clearly shewn by the number of entries each year, due undoubtedly to the very careful attention paid by the Tennis Committee to the matter of handicapping, giving each an equal chance of winning. The experience of the last week tends to show that the points given are as near as it is possible to get to the deserts of each man, and it must be very pleasing to the new honorary secretary for Tennis, Mr. J. C. Brooks, that this matter which was one of the first duties falling to his lot on taking up office should have been received with such general satisfaction. None of the games in the first round have proved of a very exciting nature, in fact this was not to be expected—as when playing against an opponent with long odds in his favour a man cannot let himself out and must play very carefully indeed. The two in which some of the best tennis was seen, were those between J. C. Brooks and H. Cheetham, and P. F. Fischer and J. S Milne. Brooks and Fischer winning their matches after some very well-contested games, the conqueror having to be played in each case. Milne, who is a new man is a promising player with a very free action. He started very strong in his game against Fischer, and at first it was thought he had been let in rather easily, but the result proved otherwise. He could not last it out. Milne should cultivate a little more determination, and a more careful style, and then he would be a hard man to beat. Only two games have been played off in the doubles, A. J. Brooks and V. Booth beating G. Watson and O. W. Burnes—6-5, 5-6, and 6-3; and P. F. Fischer and A. Froom beating C. H. S. Boggs and G. Mackenzie,—0-6, 6-4, and 6-7.

The former of these was a great game, the first two sets being decided upon the final stroke only, five games all, vantage all. Brooks was everywhere, and at the right time.

The second round starts to-day, and there should be some very good games.

THE ALLEGED MURDER OF A BRAHMIN GIRL AT PANWELL.

From inquiries that have been made by the Bombay Police with the assistance of the District Police at Panwell, it has now been definitively ascertained that the sensational story told by Bheemee, regarding her complicity in the alleged murder of a Brahmin girl at Panwell, on the morning of the 20th instant, is from beginning to end an elaborate tissue of falsehood. Although the assurance, that the story of the murder is a mere myth, will greatly relieve the public mind, the police must naturally feel somewhat indignant that a mere poor woman should have played such a hoax upon them and sent them for several days together in right earnest on a wild-goose chase. The woman narrated the details of the murder in such a circumstantial, consistent, and impressive manner both to the police and before the Presidency Magistrate that they could scarcely entertain any doubt that the diabolical deed had been committed. Under orders of the magistrate, the heroine was taken under police escort to Panwell, where the police, after scouring every nook and corner of the village, discovered that they were being made fools of, and that the Brahmin and his girl were only the production of Bheemee's fertile imagination. It has been ascertained that Bheemee is not an inhabitant of Panwell, but had been for some time past residing in a chawl at De Lisle Road. She has been ex-communicated from her caste on account of her having been very intimate with a Jew. The reason for Bheemee's concoction has not yet been found out, but it is believed that the object is in some way connected with her improper relations with a Jew, or that she had been coached up by someone to set the police on a wild-goose chase. One of the persons in this little comedy, who deserves sympathy is Luximon Abbaji, the peon attached to the court of the Fourth Presidency Magistrate. He was very nearly brought into serious trouble for his behaviour towards Bheemee. Luximon is to be reinstated in his post, but he would do well to be more careful in future. Further inquiries are in progress.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major-General Corrie Bird, commanding the Oudh District, has left Lucknow for Simla on 10 days' leave.

Major K. S. Davison, on being relieved by Major Travers, reverts to his regiment, the 2nd Bengal Lancers.

Major E. A. Travers, on return from furlough, resumed the duties of D. A. A. G., Headquarters, Bengal, on the 18th April.

Major Smith-Dorrien, on reversion from Staff employ, has assumed the command of the Wing Derbyshire Regiment at Benares.

Captain Walter, Devonshire Regiment and S. S. Officer, Cawnpore, will probably officiate as D. A. A. G., Oudh District, vice Major Dick Cunyingham.

A meeting of the Khoja community was held, yesterday, at the residence of Mr. Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy at Khoja Moholla, to consider what steps should be taken to commemorate the event of Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi being appointed an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. The meeting was the outcome of a spontaneous desire on the part of the Khoja community to turn the occasion to advantage by collecting a fund to establish a scholarship and to encourage collegiate education among the youths of the community. The Hon. Mr. Sayani, who presided on the occasion, moved a resolution to the effect that a fund be started for the purpose of founding a scholarship to be awarded to a Khoja who came first in the Previous or Intermediate Examination. Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed seconded the proposition, to which an amendment was moved by Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla to the effect that the fund should be utilised for the encouragement of education generally, and that the benefit should be given only to poor students. The chairman thought that the amendment was vague and indefinite, and said that if a University scholarship was to be founded, it should be awarded to meritorious students only without any distinction. The original motion was put to the vote and carried by a large majority. It is said that a sum of Rs. 5,500 has already been subscribed for the purpose of founding the scholarship.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT THE ALLIANCE MILL.

On Saturday evening, a fire broke out in the mule-room of the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Tardeo Road, of which Messrs. Tapidas Virjdas and Company are the agents, resulting in damage, as estimated by the agents, to the extent of about a lakh of rupees. If the fire had not been discovered in time and the mule-room had not been protected by a thick corrugated iron roof, which prevented the flames from extending to other parts of the mill, the result would have been very disastrous, for there are situated in the immediate vicinity a number of other mills, the godown belonging to the Maneckji Petit mill being in very close proximity of the burning department of the Alliance Mill. The mule-room, which is entirely damaged by the fire, is located on the first-floor of a block of buildings on the west side of the mill. The area of this department is 75 by 80 feet, and it contained 4,993 spindles, all of which are damaged. On the ground floor immediately below is a card-room, which is partially damaged by water. It appears that the mill was working during the whole day; and in the evening, the work being stopped, the operatives had left as usual, and the ramosees were closing the several departments, when, at 6-50, Mr. Jijibhoy Muncherji, the spinning master, who was seated near the gate with some ramosees, observed some smoke issuing from the mule-room. They ran up to the department, and finding that it was full of smoke, broke open several windows. The fire alarm bell was at once rung, and the mill donkey engines and the other fire appliances were brought into requisition. All this was the work of a few moments, but in those intervals the flames secured a good hold of the department, and commenced curling out of several windows. Mr. Elward, the manager of the mill, was promptly on the spot, and under his supervision the fire-appliances continued playing on the flames. In the meantime, in response to the telephonic messages forwarded to different fire-brigade stations, the Gowalia Tank steamer speedily arrived, followed by the Byculla, Pydhownie, Fort, and Chinchpoogly engines. Mr. Nicholls, the head of the fire-brigade, quickly came, and under his direction the Gowalia Tank and the Pydhownie steamers were at once set in motion. As the flames had already obtained full possession of the mule-room, the fire-brigade directed their operations towards confining the flames to that department only, and succeeded in doing so after vigorously playing on them for about three-quarters of an hour, when the fire was completely brought under control. During the outbreak the managers of the Shivlal Motilal and Maneckji Petit Mill utilised their donkey engines, and directing their hoses into the burning department, rendered valuable assistance in checking the fire from spreading towards their mills. Shortly after 8 o'clock, the flames were entirely extinguished, and the steamers returned to their respective stations. The mule department, which is wholly damaged, and the card-room are said to have been insured for Rs. 1,65,000 with different fire-insurance companies. Mr. Damoderdas Tapidas, the chairman of the board of directors of the mill, was present during the conflagration.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE HONGKONG SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Mr. Govindjee Thakersey presided at the first annual general meeting of the Hongkong Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, held on Saturday afternoon, at the registered office of the company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort. The following report of the directors was presented at the meeting:—

Your directors have much plasure in laying before you their first annual report of the working of the mill for the year ending 31st December, 1895. The annexed balance-sheet and profit and loss account, which are duly audited, exhibit a satisfactory progress after our having purchased this mill from the late proprietors of the Hongkong Mills. Our company has made a net profit of Rs. 1,50,804-4-10 for the period under review, from which your directors have paid an interim dividend of Rs. 50 per share in October last, which absorbed Rs. 37,500. They now purpose to divide a like sum for the next half-year ending 31st December 1895, which will amount to Rs. 37,500; to carry to the depreciation of machinery account, Rs. 30,000; to carry to the account for the installation of sprinklers, Rs. 15,000; to carry to the reserve fund, Rs. 15,000; to carry to the equalization of dividend account, Rs. 15,000; to carry to next year's account, Rs 804-4-10;—total Rs. 1,50,804-4-10. Mr. Narandas Thackersey Mooljee retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. The property of your mill is insured against risk by fire for Rs. 10,33,400, and cotton, twist, cloth, &c., for Rs. 3,67,000, aggregating Rs. 14,00,400.

The above report was adopted and resolutions in conformity thereof were passed, the proceedings terminating with a vote of thanks to the chair.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

At the fourteenth annual general meeting of the Indian Manufacturing Company, held on Saturday, at 4 p.m., at the registered office of the company, Mr. Vandravandas Purshotumdas presided, and the following report was submitted:—

In presenting their fourteenth annual report of the working of your mill, the directors have pleasure to be able to show Rs. 1,54,723-13-1 as profit made by your mill, including Rs. 11,21-7-7 brought forward from last year's account, as per annexed audited accounts and profit and loss statement for the year ended 31st December, 1895, and which we trust will be found satisfactory. Your directors have paid an ad-interim dividend in September last at Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 25 per half-share, absorbing Rs. 45,000. They now purpose to divide Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 25 per half-share for the second half-year ended 31st December, 1895, which will amount to Rs. 45,000; to be written off to depreciation of machinery for wear and tear account, Rs. 30,000; to carry to reserve fund account; Rs. 25,000; to carry the balance to next year's account, Rs. 9,723-13-1;—total Rs. 1,54,723-13-1. Messrs. Vandrawandas Purshotumdas and Vundrawandas Ramjee retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. The property of your mill is insured against risk of fire for Rs. 14,54,600, and cotton, yarn, cloth, stores, &c., for Rs. 5,78,600, aggregating Rs. 20,32,600. You are requested to appoint auditors for the year 1896.

On the motion of the chairman, the above report was adopted, and resolutions in terms thereof were carried. The usual compliment to the chair brought the proceedings to a close.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

The annual meeting to elect members of the Annandale General Committee was held in the Town Hall, Simla, on Wednesday, Mr. Woodburn presiding. The following gentlemen were chosen to represent the various interests concerned: Gymkhana Club: Captain Polten and Mr. Lyon; Races—Major Sherston and Captain Swanston; Polo—Mr. C. H. Stuart and Mr. McLean, 42nd Highlanders; Simla Cricket Club—Messrs. Hewett and Hensman; Volunteer Cricket and Football Club—Messrs. Scott and Pruce, Colonel Durand was elected Honorary Secretary. On a resolution being proposed that the weekly programme under which days are allotted to the Clubs should, as usual, be settled by the General Committee, Mr. Pruce moved as an amendment that such programme should be settled by the meeting then being held and not by the General Committee. He explained that the Volunteer Cricket and Football Club were desirous of obtaining the whole of each Saturday instead of having to cease to play at 5 p. m., in order to allow the Gymkhanas to take place. The members of that Club had only the Saturday half holidays on which to play. He suggested a programme whereby Mondays, Wednesdays or Fridays would become Gymkhana days. A long discussion ensued, in which it was urged against the amendment that Saturday was the best suited for Gymkhanas as enabling residents of all classes to attend. Colonel Robertson drew attention to the terms on which the Municipality had granted the ground to the General Committee. One of the conditions was that the Gymkhana Club should have the right to hold their weekly meetings on Saturdays after 5 p.m., and that the Municipality could terminate the lease if the conditions laid down were broken. The Chairman eventually ruled: "That inasmuch as the lease by the Municipality is to the Annandale General Committee and specially prescribes that Saturday evenings shall be reserved for Gymkhanas after 5 p.m., it is not open to a general meeting to change this condition, and any change must be by agreement between the Municipality and the General Committee." The amendment therefore was not put, the previous question being moved and carried. The annual accounts were passed and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman. A meeting of the General Committee was afterwards held, and days were allotted to the Clubs as last year. The Gymkhanas will therefore be held as usual on Saturdays at 5 p.m. The first of these was to take place last Saturday.

Marriages are again in full swing, but during Lent only 110 were chronicled in the *Times*, as against 170 last year, and that was considered an exceptionally small number, only thirty in excess of those in the first four days of Easter Week in 1895.

THE INDUSTRIAL FUTURE OF KASHMIR.

At the close of the interesting lecture delivered at the Society of Arts by Mr. W. R. Lawrence, I.C.S., C.I.E., of which we have given a *resume*, the following discussion took place:—

The Chairman, Lord Dunmore, said that with that modesty which was so often characteristic of a successful career, Mr. Lawrence, although he dwelt on the great and important reforms in Kashmir, did not tell them that most of those reforms were brought about by his own instrumentality. Supported by the Maharaja and his councillors, Mr. Lawrence had effected what could only be described as a social revolution in Kashmir. During his tenure of office, many of the old and undesirable customs had been modified, and, in many instances, swept away altogether, and radical changes introduced. Ignoring the obsolete traditions of an ancient native administration, Mr. Lawrence, in the treble capacity of judge, jury, and arbitrator, actually decided law suits which the natives, of their own free will withdrew from the ordinary courts, and brought to him for his decision. The result of his unremitting labours during the last six years was patent to any traveller of ordinary intelligence who kept his eyes open. Those wanderers who, like himself, had journeyed through Kashmir from one end to the other, could not have failed to see that the people were, for the most part, in a happy and contented position, and more land was annually being brought under cultivation, and the revenue was in a more flourishing condition than ever before. Mr. Lawrence had, therefore, achieved a great work in that country, and future generations of Kashmiris would revere his memory as much as the present generation appreciated his successful endeavours to ameliorate their condition. That condition was formerly one of unjust assessment, the farming of taxes, and the embezzlement of large sums of money, which were constantly entered as arrears against various districts. The result of this farming system of extortion and oppression was the abandonment of their holdings by the small cultivators and zamindars, and an increase in the already congested population of Srinagar. The condition of the people had now been very greatly improved: agriculture was on the increase instead of on the wane; and as former oppressive taxation of the subject was a thing of the past, so the augmentation of the revenue was the state of things at present.

Sir George Birdwood said that Mr. Lawrence had provided them with a brightly-written and charming description of Kashmir, to which they had all listened with delight, few of them probably having ever before so vividly understood how completely this alpine paradise realised the ideal of it conjured up in their minds by Moore's poetical allusions in "Lalla Rookh." Their gratitude was also due to Mr. Millais for his illustrations of Mr. Lawrence's attractive paper—illustrations which went far to show that after all, in exceptional hands, photography could be an art. But he desired to confine his comments on the paper to its record of what Mr. Lawrence had done for the development of the reproductive resources of Kashmir. He (Sir G. Birdwood had been, at the India Office, the agent through whom, under Mr. Lawrence's direction, the vineyards of Kashmir had in recent years been replanted with American stocks, and the first consignment of the mulberry silk of Kashmir had this year been sold in London. It was found to be far superior in every way to Bengal silk, and had been sold for prices but a little below those of the best Italian silk. If a few obvious improvements were introduced in the reeling, there was a certainty of Kashmir silk competing, before many more years were past, on equal terms with the best Italian silk in the markets of Europe. It was an auspicious coincidence that at the very time Mr. Lawrence's consignment of Kashmir silk was being sold in London, Mr. Thomas Wardle, had been examining some samples of Cyprus silk sent him by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and had found it to be stronger than any other known mulberry silk. There was, therefore, every prospect, if the economic development of Kashmir were pushed as energetically as Mr. Chamberlain was sure to push that of Cyprus, that before the close of another generation all the raw silk required by the silk manufacturers of Europe would be produced of the highest qualities and on the most advantageous terms, within the red line of the British Empire, "the limits of Victoria." Mr. Lawrence said that silk was an ancient industry of Kashmir. If we are to understand "tussur" silk this is probably true, but not if mulberry silk is meant. This widespread and persistent error is due, as he had before shown, to the inclusion by some writers on this subject, of Northern India, or at least Central Asia, within the bounds of Serica; and, again, to their identification of Northern India with Sarinda. If you count one classical writer as good an authority on a geographical point as another you may argue that Serica is an indefinite term, and may vagu

students more than another was to be trusted with a microscope, it was the Hindus, on account of their extreme patience in observation and their remarkable tactile delicacy in minute manipulations. The immediate and the practical point, however, was that Kashmir, in spite of the defective organisation of the mulberry silk industry there, and of the diseases which afflict it, and almost obliterated it in 1870, can still produce mulberry silk of the finest staple and in unlimited quantity; while the demonstration of the capacity of the country in this connection we owe entirely to the intelligent initiative and persistent constancy of Mr. Lawrence; who for all his fruitful work in Kashmir, and for the fascinating paper with which he had favoured them deserved, and would receive, a double recognition of thanks and admiration from the brilliant audience of that evening.

Mr. Thomas Wardle (President of the Silk Association) said he had been honoured by a request from the Secretary of State for India to make an examination of the results of the large practical experiment of Mr. Lawence in silk culture in Kashmir —between 2,000 lbs. and 3,000 lbs. of raw silk having been produced and sent to the India Office for examination—and he was very glad to report that the physical properties of the silk were not inferior to those of Italy, and those with a little better reeling from the cocoon it would in all respects be quite equal to it. He was quite sure there was a very great future indeed for Kashmir in silk producing; and he could thoroughly recommend young men of capital and enterprise to qualify themselves in sericiculture and go out to Kashmir and seek their fortunes. On the previous day, Mr. Geoffrey Millais had shown him several sketches he had made in Kashmir, which showed plainly how the mulberry was abounded there; and Colonel Nisbet, who was there some years ago, and with whom he had corresponded at the time, informed him that the cocoons of the Bombyx mori were found in a wild state in sufficient quantities, that it paid the poor people to collect them, and even to pay a small royalty for the privilege. The question was now having the attention of the Kashmir State, and the Maharaja and Mr. Lawrence might be congratulated on the success they had already attained. He had brought with him samples of this silk in three qualities, which he would hand round for inspection, and he had also a piece of brocade made from Kashmir silk for the Stafford-house Exhibition, held in May 1894, which had been shown to the Queen, who was greatly interested in it. As Sir George Birdwood had mentioned Cyprus, he might add that Mr. Chamberlain had done him the honour to ask him to examine a series of Cyprus cocoons which had lately been sent by the High Commissioner, Sir Walter Sendall, with the result that he had found the fibre strong—rather than any others he had ever examined, and that this silk for strength, tenacity, and thickness of ultimate fibre had not its equal in any part of the world. That of Kashmir, though not quite so strong, compared very favourably with it, and with that of France and Italy. With proper attention to reeling and security of contract there was no reason why sericiculture should not be so developed in Kashmir as to make us less dependent both upon China and Japan, as we should also be of Italy when the Cyprus silk industry became re-established. There was a very great future for both countries in this and other respects, and he thought the time would come, and before long, when English people would be wearing silk made in our own colonies and dependencies, in perference to that cultivated in other countries.

Sir Owen Tudor Burne, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., as Chairman of the Indian Committee of the Society of Arts, desired to express the acknowlegments of that Committee to Mr. Lawrence for his admirable paper, and he would also ask the meeting to thank the noble Chairman for coming to preside over these proceedings. The object of the Imperial Institute was to bring before the public of this country useful and practical information with regard to the history and products of those countrtes which formed part of the great empire to which they all belonged; and as one of the Governors of that Institute he wished to thank the Society of Arts—as this was the last of the series of papers to be read there—for coming to their help in spreading this information. He was glad to see a man like Mr. Lawrence "bubbling over" with enthusiasm in this prosaic age; but he might add that many present, including himself, who had been to Kashmir, were able to say that with all that enthusiasm, Mr. Lawrence had not exaggerated anything in his interesting address. He would advise everybody to leave the worries of London life, and visit that beautiful country, for he was sure they would never regret it.

CHINA NEWS.

A special telegram from Peking announcing the appointment of Mr von Brandt, formerly German Minister at Peking, to the position of Foreign Adviser to the Chinese Government will not be received very favourably by those who hope for the extension of British influence in the Middle Kingdom. The appointment merits a welcome advance, however. It would seem to indicate that China is at last to set about the work of reform, however long the task may take for accomplishment.

No further rumours have come to hand regarding railways in the interior; but our Shanghai correspondent telegraphs that it is proposed to establish a postal service throughout the Empire under foreign supervision.

A correspondent writes to a Shanghai contemporary that there are apparent signs of development in the neighbourhood of Hangchow, Soochow, and other interior towns. At Hangchow buildings for a silk filature and cotton factory are nearing completion, and the rearing of tall smoke-stacks do not appear to have aroused native animosity on the score of "fengshui." A cotton factory is in progress at Wusieh, and buildings are going up rapidly in the Foreign Concession at Soochow.

We wish we could set forth a corresponding development in South China. We are told the West River is opened, but it is no more than a "political fiction." Mr John Andrew has returned from Wuchow after several months contest with the mandarins, who are naturally enough afraid of this vigorous assault upon their time-honoured "likin" squeezes. As Mr Andrew refuses to make any public statement it may be assumed that he has not been altogether successful. The matter, at any rate, is still in the hands of the British Consular and Peking authorities, and it is to be hoped the Home Government will be advised by the British representatives in China to insist upon China making some satisfactory arrangement with her own officials upon the "likin" question and will equally insist upon the opening up of South China to Foreign trade. An ultimatum upon these lines would surely meet with united support from the whole of the Continental powers interested in the China trade.

As we go to press we are informed from Shanghai that the Chinese Government agrees to the extension of the Foreign Settlements at Shanghai, leaving the adjustment of details to the local authorities. This is satisfactory so far as it goes, but it will mean thing if the local authorities have received private instructions to retard extension.

At Canton, the foreigners have a lively week. In consequence of new boat regulations introduced by the mandarins the boat population was up in arms, figuratively speaking, and placards were posted throughout the city inciting the natives to attack the Shameen. A reward of dol. 100 was offered for foreign heads. The mandarins gave way, and issued a carefully worded proclamation following their usual tactics and throwing the blame upon the foreigners. Meanwhile, the Foreign Consuls called a public meeting at which it was resolved to form a Volunteer Corps for the permanent defence of the Shameen. Three lieutenants and a captain will be appointed by the Consuls. A British gunboat anchored off the Shameen has a salutary effect.

Corea is in a state of chaos according to latest advices; the Russians are increasing their forces at Seoul and are also carrying munitions of war and stores over Manchuria to the Corea frontier. Doubtless they would find a railway across Manchuria from Vladivostock of great service at the present juncture. The King is reported to be still at the Russian Legation.

The river steamer "Pekin" has been run into by the Norwegian steamer Normandy at Shanghai. Fortunately, Captain Downie was able to run his vessel ashore, thus averting the probable loss of 400 lives. The Norwegian steamer "Freij" has been ashore at Cape Cami on the voyage from Hiphow to Hongkong, and we now learn that the Norwegian steamer Activ has gone ashore at Hainan Head, 20 miles west from Hoihow.

It is wired from Saigon that H. E. Li Hung Chang, who gave the authorities at Hongkong a slap on the face by refusing to land here after having promised, has been accorded a regal reception at Saigon. The French will plume themselves upon this."—China Mail."

The *Manchester Guardian's* London correspondent writes: "I hear of an important Russian exploration now proceeding in Manchuria and Mongolia. Two officers with a small guard left Vladivostock in November, and, travelling westward, reached the famous Long White Mountain in Manchuria, on which they investigated the great lake at the summit. Then, proceeding along the northern borders of Corea, they turned towards Mukden, one of the capitals of Manchuria, and reached it in the middle of January. After remaining there for a week they left again for the Long White Mountain to find the source of the great river Sungari. Their plans were to turn from here to the south-westward to Kirin, and so continue by a wholly new route into Siberia, ending their long journey at Irkutsk. Any expedition of this kind at the present time by Russians is naturally the object of suspicion, and there is no doubt that the party again and again crossed the route through which a railway from Siberia to the Yellow Sea must run. Nevertheless, I believe the journey has purely geographical aims, and will add largely to the knowledge of North-eastern Manchuria."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The project for deepening the outer channel of the Duncan Dock and the new wet basin at Bombay has been formally sanctioned. The estimated cost is Rs. 1,15,000.

Colonels Elton and Carpendale have been granted the good service pensions vacant by the succession to Colonel's allowance of Colonels Protheroe and J. C. Sartorius.

Colonel Fukyshama, of the Japanese Intelligence Branch, has been paying a short visit to Simla. He proceeds to Quetta, and afterwards embarks at Karachi for Persia.

The Calcutta Turf Club committee have decided to carry out a suggestion of the members at the last meeting that the totalizator should take the place of the bookmakers and have ordered from Australia ten machines to carry this into effect.

The Calcutta Tramway Company have given up for the present their intention of introducing electric power owing to the initial cost involved.

There were 56 cases of cholera in Calcutta, on Wednesday, of which 14 terminated fatally, thus showing that the virulent character of the disease has somewhat changed.

A destructive fire occurred in Calcutta, on Wednesday evening, in Entally, when some forty or fifty huts were destroyed. The exertions of the Fire Brigade prevented the flames spreading very much.

It having been decided that the Southern Mahratta Railway cannot be admitted into Bezwada Junction for purposes of transhipment, that Company has obtained the sanction of its board of Directors to build at Tadepalle the quarters required for the staff of its Traffic and Locomotive Departments.

The Bengal Financial Department has issued a circular to the District Officers of the Burdwan, Presidency, Patna, Rajshahi and Bhaghalpur Divisions, directing them to report fully forthwith by letter on the condition of their districts as regards water-supply as well as on the action taken by the District Boards. Weekly reports of progress are to be submitted till further orders. Sub-Divisional Officers are instructed to assist District Boards in any enquiries or action undertaken, and to stimulate and direct any local measures of relief, especially well-digging, which gives immediate relief, and cartage of water from available sources to more distant village.

Lieutenant-Colonel Peacocke and Major S. Grant have been appointed temporarily Superintending Engineers in the Madras Command and Presidency-cum-Oudh Circle, respectively, *vice* Colonel Arnott and Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd, proceeding on leave.

During January there were 1,113 births registered in Calcutta as against 1,155 in the preceding month, giving an annual birth-rate of 19·5 per thousand of the population. The total number of deaths registered was 2,600 as compared with 2,926 of the previous month, showing an annual death-rate of 45·7 per 1,000 of the population. Of the number of deaths stated 199 were from cholera, 1,127 from fevers, 13 from tetanus, one from small-pox and other causes. Deaths from cholera showed an increase on the previous month in the ratio of 112 to 80. The mortality of infants under one year of age for the month was 406 as against 421 in the previous month.

The latest letters from the camp of the Baluch-Afghan Boundary Commission are dated Robat, April 11th. Captain McMahon, having completed all work on the boundary up to Robat, had left on the 26th March for Koh Malik-i-Siah, accompanied by a slender escort of the 24th Baluch Regiment, a small survey party, and his own political staff, all mounted on camels. Captain McMahon was forced, much against his inclination, to leave the main camp halted at Robat, owing to the want of water ahead and the arid nature of the country he was about to traverse. Before his departure arrangements were made to keep the camp informed from time to time of his movements, but the mails had failed to get through to him and also failed to reach Robat. The last news was dated the 28th March from Amit Chah. All was then proceeding satisfactorily, and Captain McMahon hoped to reach Koh Malik-i-Siah on 7th April. The Afghan Commissioner, with a few Maliks, marched from Robat with Captain McMahon, after having first dismissed his escort, who returned via the Helmand river.

Major Triscott, commanding No. 1 (British) Mountain Battery, Jutogh, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District.

Captain McKerrell, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, succeeds Major the Honble A. E. Dalzell as Inspector of Gymnasia, Puniab and Bengal Commands.

Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholson is permitted to retire and is granted one of the two extra pensions of £100 per annum due to the Bengal establishment of the Indian Medical Service for the year 1896-97.

Mr. Luke, Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Department, leaves Bombay for London on May 2nd, and afterwards proceeds to the Telegraph Conference, which meets at Buda-Pesth, on June 15th. Mr. Maclean will officiate for him, Mr. Kirk, on return from leave acting as Director of Construction.

We regret to hear that H. E. Lieutenant-General Mansfield Clarke has been suffering from fever since Monday last, and is confined to his house.

The Military Post at Kan, on the Myittha river in the Chin Hills, which had been opened in connection with the recent operation carried on in that country, has now been closed.

We learn that intimation has been received from the Government of India announcing the sanction of a Sixth Judge to the Madras High Court for a period of three years.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Municipal Commissioners, the question of authorising the Health Officer to dewater tanks suspected of being contaminated by cholera germs was discussed at considerable length, and the motion was ultimately agreed to. The disease continues to take victims: and on Thursday 61 seizures and seven deaths were reported.

There is a tremendous fire scare in Calcutta, and the natives as a whole are perfectly convinced that these frequent conflagrations are due entirely to orders issued for the destruction of the *bustees* till all of them have been exterminated. So strong is this belief that the servants of the European community beg their masters to allow them to keep their belongings in out-offices until every *bustee* has been swept away by fire. It appears to be necessary for the authorities to disabuse the minds of the natives of their belief before the scare assumes a more pronounced phase.

Prison life in Alleppey has a quaintness of its own, writes a correspondent in a local Mission periodical. "The jail was once a set of stables for the neighbouring Palace, and the place is full of flowers and shrubs, and, though surrounded by lofty glass-spiked walls does not appear severe enough; yet, partly through the lethargic character of the prisoners, and partly through the gentle *regime* and the watchfulness of the warders, there is seldom an attempted escape. A man under the death sentence would have no chance; for, manacled and securely locked into his iron-barred cage, he is always both safe and under observation; yet, as he can see all that goes on, I have often thought he must be better off in that respect than if he were confined in the 'condemned cell' of a European prison."

The report that the question of exchange compensations granted to Indian officials whose salaries are fixed by statute has been finally disposed of is incorrect. A despatch on the subject has been received from the Secretary of State, and this will shortly engage the attention of the Government of India.

The peace which has reigned for so many weeks on the Malakand was broken in a curious manner some little time ago, says the Allahabad paper. It is customary for one or other of the regimental bands to play in the evening in order to lighten the monotony of garrison duty, and while the programme was being got through on the 9th instant, a shot was suddenly heard. It appeared that a stray tribesman had fired at the sentry over the water-supply, only 200 or 300 yards distant from the "bandstand" and had succeeded in lodging a slug in the sepoy's arm. There was a hue-and-cry at once, but the unexpected visitor was fleet of foot and made good his escape over the hills. He was in such a hurry, however, that he left his gun behind him, so that he must have returned home rather disappointed with his adventure. He was a half-hearted *ghazi* at the best; the really dangerous fanatic usually relies on the Pathan knife, a terrible weapon at close quarters.

Major Kemball, R. A., has been placed on six months' special duty at Army Headquarters to collate the reports bearing on the mobilisation of the Chitral Relief Force, with a view to reaping full advantage of the practical experience then gained. The campaign served a most useful purpose in disclosing the weak points in the mobilisation scheme as it existed on paper.

Information has reached Lahore from Nowshera that owing to the partial destruction of the military route through Dir, the march of the Chitral brigade originally set down for the 27th instant is likely to be postponed for a fortnight. The date of its concentration at Nowshera, it is believed, remains unaltered, news of the break having arrived too late to prevent details leaving their stations. Colonel Davidson's staff were to join him at Nowshera on the 23rd instant. As at present arranged, Captain James, C. C. O., Pewshawar, accompanies the brigade in Commissariat charge as far as Chitral, when he returns to India. The harvest in the Punjab is so poor that whereas last year the zemindar could hardly procure labour at 8 to 12 annas a day, he can easily do so now from 3 to 4 annas per diem. Nearly half the crops have already been harvested.

A horrible case of child-murder came before the Deputy Magistrate at Howrah on Thursday. A young mother, owing to a quarrel with her husband, hacked her infant child to death with a *dao* and treated an elder daughter similarly, without killing her oughtright. The infuriated woman then threatened to kill any one who approached her. The husband witnessed the horrible murder of his children, but through fear of his life he did not interfere, taking refuge in flight. The police arrested her after some trouble. The case is proceeding.

A contemporary urges that the Government of India will press upon the attention of the Secretary of State the claims of the troops engaged in operations during 1892-93 in Burma for the Indian medal with its distinguishing clasp. Reference to this matter has been frequently made in our columns, and correspondents still write upon the subject. So also as regards the Aka expedition of a few years ago wherein a handful of regulars and a body of military police were employed. The fight at the main stockade in that little war was a sharp one, and the enemy's position was carried in gallant style. The casualties were heavy for the number of men engaged and the medal was well-earned. The granting of medals seems to be guided by no fixed principles; but it has become clear of late years that the military authorities at home view with extreme jealousy any applications from India for "bits of ribbon," while they are generous to a fault where soldiers and sailors serving directly under their own orders are concerned. One has only to turn to the list of petty expeditions on the African coast to realise this. Two-men-and-a-body—a midshipmite and a few blue-jackets—have only to land and fire a village and lo! they get a medal. In India the winning of a medal in the past has been something of a lottery. Thus on the North-West frontier clasps were sanctioned for petty expeditions in which scarcely a shot was fired, whereas for the Waziri affair of 1881, in which between 8,000 and 9,000 men were employed, and for the Zhob Valley expedtiion nothing was given. It seems impossible to calculate what operations are likely to lead to the grant of medals, but certainly there has been a most niggardly distribution in the case of the troops employed in Burma.

The late Baron Hirsch had, among his other first-class securities, a crore of 3½ per cent. rupee paper. The *Indian Daily News* has received private advices from home that it was the possibility of this amount coming on the market at the instance of the Baron's executors that led to the drop of a quarter per cent. in the London stock exchange quotation last Wednesday. Later advices received in Calcutta state that the Baron's legatees consider it more to their advantage to retain their rupee paper intact, and therefore it is now unlikely that the crore will come on the market.

The ticket-collector, Bartlett, who was sentenced by the Calcutta High Court to five years' imprisonment in the Assensol railway outrage case, was released a few days back owing to his suffering from typhoid fever. He died last Friday at Buxar, with a statement on his lips that he had not committed the offence for which he was punished but the other man.

The Chevalier de Kontski, Court pianist to the German Emperor, is now in Calcutta. He is a remarkable man, 80 years old. He gives a concert in the Theatre Royal next Thursday.

Reuter's telegram about East Africa was anticipated as far as the Government were concerned by a wire, dated Mombassa, the 22nd instant, from Colonel Pearson, commanding the 24th Baluchistan Regiment, announcing that eight out of ten Chiefs against whom the operations have been undertaken have been driven into German territory, where they have laid down their arms and are now prisoners. M'Baruck is of course the ringleader of the opposition in the coast belt, and Aziz is his chief lieutenant. Now that the whole band, finding the country too hot for them, have collapsed, it may be safely presumed that there will be no more trouble on the littoral, and the energies of engineers and military can be turned to getting on with the railway and pushing it up to the higher ground in the interior.

The *Pioneer* says that private letters from home received by this mail show that in military circles at least, outside the Horse Guards, it is confidently believed that operations in the Soudan on a large scale will be undertaken in the autumn. The Guards are calculating on having to furnish an infantry brigade. Military opinion also inclines to the view that Indian troops will be employed on the Suakin-Berber line. These speculations are, in a way, futile, for no one can foresee the course of events during the next few months. The operations now begun may end with the occupation of Dongola; unless, as we said recently, it becomes clear that the Mahdi's power is on the decline and that an advance upon Khartoum would encourage a great revolt against him. But, beyond that, as much must depend on what takes place outside the Soudan as on anything that may occur within it.

Definite particulars of the wreck of the tank steamer Spondilus near Cape Varella on the 6th inst. are not yet to hand, but Capt. Eruhn of the German steamer Holstein, which arrived at Hongkong on the 10th, reported that at 5-30 p.m. of the 6th inst., while keeping close up to the land to pass Cape Varella, he sighted a large three-masted tank-steamer ashore inside the north point of the Cape. He stood in, and in the growing darkness made out the signals flying to be immediate assistance wanted, and can you tow us off? The steamer showed no lights, the boats were all gone, with the tackle hanging over the side, and although the Holstein cruised about for several hours, no signs of life were seen. This led to the belief that the crew had been taken off by a passing steamer earlier in the day. The vessel's name could not be made out. The Holstein was therefore put on her course and the matter reported on her arrival at Hongkong. On the same day, the 10th, news was received from Saigon that a capsized boat belonging to the Spondilus had been picked up at sea, but a short time later came the despatch from Singapore announcing that the vessel had been wrecked, but the crew was saved. It seems that they were picked up by the P. & O. steamship Borneo, on the 7th inst., and taken to Singapore. The rescue was witnessed on March 7th, by the steamer Germania, which arrived at Hongkong from Saigon on the 11th instant.

NOTES FROM REWA KANTHA.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Chota Udepur, Rewa Kantha.

The town of Chota Udepur has been en fete during the last week owing to the visit of the Political Agent and the return of the young Raja from the Rajkot College. The town has been much improved of late, new roads having been opened, gardens laid out, and new buildings planned. The evening after the Political Agent's arrival, sports were held, at which all the Kumars attended. The following is a verbatim programme of the events:—

		No. of prize.	Rs.	a.
1.	Firing a pistol while riding on 2 horses	1	1	0
2.	Lying down on a horse running	1	0	8
3.	Throwing a ball in a tub while riding a horse...	1	0	8
	Do. do. do.	2	0	4
4.	Tent-pegging	1	1	0
	Do.	2	0	8
5.	Cutting a cucumber with a sword while riding	1	0	8
	Do. do. do.	2	0	4
6.	Getting down from a horse, keeping one leg in the stirrup, firing a gun, and again getting upon the horse	1	1	0
7.	Gymnastics with sword, sticks, etc., on the ground	1	2	0
8.	Running with wearing a bag up to neck	1	1	0
	Do. do. do.	2	0	8
9.	Running with a pot full of water, bearing it on the head	1	0	8
	Do. do. do.	2	0	4
10.	Breaking earthern pots with sticks blindfully	1	0	8
11.	Two persons running together with one of their tied together	1	0	8
	Do. do. do.	2	0	4
12.	Jumping over a fence up to the height of the waist	1	1	0
	Do. do. do.	2	0	8
13.	Running from a distance of 200 yards	1	0	8
	Do. do. do.	2	0	4
14.	Tug of war	1	2	0
15.	Running with a spoon with a lemon in the hand	1	0	8
	Do. do. do.	2	0	4

On Sunday evening the chief Hindus, Mahomedans, and Parsis of the town, including the Dewan Saheb, and all the Princes, assembled for prayer in the public library. The Political Agent was also present. After prayers had been recited and hymns sung, in which all Hindus, Mahomedans, and Parsis present joined, a discussion on the "Divine Faith" of Akbar took place. Dr. Pollen pointed out that Akbar's eclectic religion prospered till he presumed to make himself a kind of Pope. Dr. Pollen condemned all kinds of "proselytism" as opposed to both the letter and spirit of the Christian scriptures. He described "wealth" as a curse to any church or religious society. To be prosperous spiritually religious associations ought to be poor.

Next day the unveiling of the Raja's portrait in the Town Hall took place, the ceremony being numerously attended. When Dr. Pollen had taken his seat, the following address was read:—

Dr. J. Pollen, Rao Bahadur Dafterdar Saheb, Rao Bahadur Administrator Saheb, Dada Sahebs and Gentlemen,—We, the brothers and the Mankaris of the late Raja Saheb, and the subjects of Udepur, have come here to perform the ceremony of unveiling the portrait of our late lamented Raja Saheb Motisingji. We have all been grieving alike at his sudden and untimely death, as he possessed many noble qualities, and our loyalty had been much strengthened on account of his unlimited kindness towards us. How to give happiness to his subjects was his special study, and he therefore was ready to grant all our just requests. He was very attentive to the cause of education, and there are several instances to show this. This Chandrasingji Library, the many schools and several other similar institutions bear witness to this fact. Our present prosperous condition owes directly to his fatherly care and his noble qualities. To crown this we have got amicable Dewan Saheb, who possesses almost all those noble qualities, and we are equally thankful to him for that. But Dr. Pollen has brought it to a climax, as all measures of this nature received always his support. Such was the state of affairs here, and it was a sign of our good fortune. But God willed it otherwise, and the sad occurrence of the death of the Raja Saheb occurred, which was a real calamity. We thought that our misfortune commenced, but we received a consolation in the fact that he had left still our kind Dewan Saheb and our kinder Political Agent, Dr. Pollen, to look to our interests, during the minority of our present young Raja Saheb. The death of the Raja Saheb Motisingji is a terrible blow, and it will be very difficult to get it cured easily. But we, mortals, are helpless before the wish of God, and we therefore pray to Him that Maha Rival Fakeer Singji may turn out like his father, and till he is able to rule over us the present state of affairs may continue. The late Raja Saheb brought from the British Service Rao Bahadur Mansukhrambhai, who is well versed in politics, is honest and social, as his Dewan, the then Political Agent, Mr. H. T. Ommamery. Rao Bahadur Mansukhrambhai came to us on the 18th February, 1892 when the State Treasury had only a balance of about Rs. 32,000 and a debt of nearly the same amount. The income was nearly Rs. 234,000. From the time the present Dewan Saheb came here till the death of the Raja Saheb he has always complied with all our just requests, and had placed us in a prosperous condition. To keep both the Raja and the subjects pleased is a very difficult task in a Native State, but our Dewan Saheb has done this remarkably well. We are deeply thankful to you for continuing the Dewan Saheb as the Administrator during the minority of the young Raja Saheb Fatesingji. As regards the Public Works of general utility the following works done during Rao Bahadur Mansukhrambhai's career deserve special mention:—(1) Ghelwant Bungalow, (2) Kawa Thana, (3) Pamvad Thana, (4) Dhokalia Dharamshalla, (5) Jetpur Dharamshala, (6) Hanif Dharamshalla, (7) Jetpur Thana, (8) Buggykhana, (9) Dudhia Tank, (10) Four wells in the District, (11) Udepur Dhokalia Road, (12) Manka Tank, (13) Udepur City Roads, (14) Pollen Garden and Gymnasium, (15) New Jail Road, (16) Enclosure to the Pollen Park, and several other useful public works. During his regime about 20,000 vighas of land were newly brought under cultivation. He has populated 3 villages, of which one is Pollenpura, named after the Political Agent, Dr. Pollen. During his career 2 kuvers were married, and about Rs. 150,000 were spent. Just now the income of the State has grown up to Rs. 334,000, from which is appears that the revenue was increased by Rs. 100,000, and that, too, without any additional tax on us. We all love him on account of his above useful works, and we are completely satisfied with him. We therefore earnestly pray that you will kindly allow him to remain here till our young Raja Saheb reaches the age, and thus bestow upon us a great favour. We hope this just request of ours will be duly complied with. The subjects cannot compensate their Raja too well for the favour shown to them, and we have assembled here together not to compensate him in any way, but only to show a token of our love and esteem in which we held the Raja Saheb, and we are very glad to see that the token is about to be shown in the presence of such a distinguished and learned Political Agent as Dr. Pollen. And Dr. Pollen, we humbly request that you will kindly unveil the portrait of our dearly loved Raja—the late Raja Saheb Motisingji.

In replying, Dr. Pollen said he had a sorrowful pleasure in complying with their request that he should unveil the portrait of their late Raja Motisingji. It was highly creditable to them that they should desire to perpetuate their Raja's memory in this way. Unfortunately in this imperfect world characters were so mixed that it was easy to draw opposite, yet true, pictures of a man from different points of view. We all had, as the Russians would say, "our weak strings," and he (Dr. Pollen) had been sometimes told by the proverbial "candid friend" that "personal vanity" was popularly considered one of his weak strings. He admitted that, in common with Sir Richard Temple and other handsome men, he might sometime suffer from that weak string—but the only time he ever really felt flattered was when, as an acting under-secretary, he was once told by a J. P. of Bombay that his manner resembled that of Sir Bartle Frere's. It seemed quite clear, however, from the address that had just been read that the good people of Chota Udepur and their Dewan were convinced that one of his "weak strings" was a desire to hear his name connected with all the public works in the place—the credit of which really belonged to Mr. Mansukram. He was grateful to them, but he really had no such desire. He thought, however, should be given where credit was due—and considerable credit was due to their late Raja for the progress to Chota Udepur. He (Dr. Pollen) preferred to dwell on the excellencies of a man's character rather than on his faults, and Raja Motisingji had many excellencies of character. He had had a stormy and troubled youth, but he never bore active ill-will against any one. He did all the good he could—was kind, generous, and forebearing, and did injury to no man. The consequence was that he left no enemies behind, and they were all assembled that evening to do honour of his memory. Referring to the request in the address that Mr. Mansukhram should be continued as administrator, Dr. Pollen said that he himself was only a man under authority and had no control even over his own official movements. He had not read in the papers that morning an announcement that he had been exalted to a high post in Bombay. He himself had received no authoritative or official intimation of this exaltation, but the press took the place of the prophets of old, and sometimes prophesied not falsely. If this particular prophecy turned out true he might possibly soon be chaunting with his friend, Dr. Waters,

"Oh! rejoice and be gay that we live in Bombay!
This bon-ta, this beau-tiful Town
Where the sea-breezes play—and the stinks never stay
And the spirits never run down!"

If he could not control his own official movements, he could not aspire to control those of others.

He then proceeded to unveil the portrait amidst loud applause.

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES" not delay a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of Fever Remedies, Rs 1, of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

A TIGER STORY FROM THE DECCAN.

A Hyderabad correspondent sends the following to a contemporary:—

Tiger stories are all very much alike. When a fatal accident occurs the factors usually are a wounded tiger and a man on foot. The tiger charges home and the man is killed without the very smallest chance even of disinguishing himself—so completely is he reduced to insignificance by the irresistible weight, muscle, and fury of the savage and maddened beast, which renders a fight or a struggle for mastery on anything like equal terms out of the question. In the accident near Hyderabad, which recently befel one of the finest shikarries in India, these conditions obtained, but, as will be seen from the sequel, the position which cost Shaikh Munnoo his life was forced upon him by a fateful coincidence and not by any ostensible fault of his own. When the final rush came he showed desperate valour and cool-headed experience, but, they availed him nothing: and though he had a magnificent constitution and lived for a fortnight after he was mauled, he was practically a dead man from the moment when he was swept away in the charge which emphasised once more the impotence of man in a contest at close quarters with the animal whose superior he is in every respect, save in bruteforce.

The shikar party to which this accident occurred, was got up for Nawab Osman Yar Jung, the son of that well-known sportsman and soldier Major Afsur Daulah, better known by his former title of Afsur Jung. Nawab Osman Yar Jung is a young fellow, who has already been before the public, as he is a member of the Golconda Polo team, which met with such a staggering blow in the death of their finest player, Captain Ibrahim Beg, from a fall in the very first match they played last year in the tournament at Secunderabad. The first big shoot of the youthful Osman was regarded with peculiar interest in Hyderabad and its environs; and news from the camp was looked for almost as eagerly as the telegram about the boat race. Originally the party intended to beat for panther, but on the 1st of April signs of tiger were discovered and the plan of campaign was altered.

Accordingly the beat of the 2nd of April was for tiger. The guns, two in number, with two in reserve, were placed on a machan in a tree occupying a most excellent position. In front of the tree the ground was rocky and open, with a thick solitary bush intervening between it and the rocks. From this bush a nulla ran obliquely forwards to the left front, and a shallow trench-like ditch led away towards the right. To the right of and behind the tree a low belt of trees ran in a wide semi-circle round to the rocks in front. At three o'clock in the afternoon the tiger was driven into close proximity to the sportsmen, but for a long time he would not break cover, skulking behind the bush. At last he came out and trotted slowly in a bee line for the tree, leaving the bush on his right and lightly jumping the ditch to its left. As he cleared the ditch and came into full view of the tree, Osman fired and rolled him over. In a few seconds he sprang up again and bounding away behind the bush was lost to sight. The question now was what to do next. The problem to be solved was how to get the tiger out from behind the bush without exposing anyone to unnecessary danger, and it was decided to try to do this by firing shots and throwing crackers into it. But firing into the bush could not be done from the front without driving the tiger back on the beaters. The shikarry, therefore, went by what was intended to be a long detour behind the belt of trees to the right, so as to work his way round to the tiger's rear and drive him out again in the direction of the machan. Everybody thought that he was still lying behind the bush when the shikarry started, and it was considered in the last degree improbable that he would move unless he was forced to do so, or if he did happen to move of his own accord that he would take any direction but that of the nullah. The ditch was never taken into consideration at all. As it turned out, the tiger did exactly what he was expected not to do, and while the shikarry was creeping through the fringe of bushes the tiger also was crawling along the centre a terre in the ditch, making for the identical bit of jungle whith the shikarry was hugging for safety. At the junction of the ditch and wood they suddenly met, and with a short roar the tiger sprang on to Shaikh Munnoo. He had no time to do more than jam his rifle into the tiger's mouth and fire, but the muzzle of the gun got turned sideways and the bullet whizzed across his mouth without doing any damage. In an instant the tiger brushed aside the rifle with his paw, seized the unfortunate shikarry by the right hip and then shook and worried him like a dog does a cat. He did not lose consciousness, indeed, he had the presence of mind at this supreme moment to feign death, and the tiger left him and began to bolt, and everybody with a deep sigh of relief thought the worst was over. But before he had gone more than a few yards he appeared to rapidly change his mind and came back and gave him two more bites. One took effect on the right side of the chest and the other on the forearm. The tiger then made off and was not seen again.

Mortally hurt, Shaikh Munnoo courageously made light of his wounds. He was brought into the Residency Hospital in Hyderabad, and a skiagram now that a Roentgen's photograph would have been of such inestimable service. The right side of his chest was cracked up like an egg-shell, though on the surface there was hardly a mark except the punctures made by the teeth. From the fourth rib downwards five ribs were broken and splintered into fragments. There was a ragged hole between the fourth and fifth ribs, but all wounds were external, and a piece of one rib was altogether missing, and until suppuration was set up the doctors had no clue whatever to its whereabouts. It was afterwards discovered deeply embedded in the lung, but the discovery was then too late to be of any use, as the lung round about it was violently inflamed; the piece of dead bone acting as a nutrid foreign body. A skiagraph taken at the beginning would have shown the exact position of the jagged piece of bone, and it could have been removed without any damaging search before it had time to set up inflammation. Whether it would have given the unfortunate man a better chance of life or not, is difficult to say. The general blood-poisoning from a tiger's bite is in itself so dangerous, that it is doubtful whether the prevention of local mischief would have materially increased his chances of recovery. However, however that may be, there was immense satisfaction had an accurate diagnosis with Roentgen's apparatus enabled the surgeon to stave off the effects of the injury to the lung and save the patient from one source, at all events, of dangerous irritation. Shaikh Munnoo lived for fourteen days, and bore his sufferings with the philosophic resignation and fortitude of a hero. He was a brave man, and it is a consolation to reflect that India possesses hundreds more like him.

When Osman Yar Jung reported the sad event to the Nizam, His Highness, who is the truest of sportsmen, simply asked him if he was going to allow that tiger to escape. Osman replied not if the Huzoor would provide him with an elephant. The order for the elephant was issued forthwith, and to-day a party has started to avenge Shaikh Munnoo's death.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, April 25.

Pressure has decreased except in Assam, Bengal, and Bundelkhand, where it has risen slightly or been steady. The fall has been brisk over the Punjab and Upper Sind, and a feeble depression is appearing over the Indus Valley. Pressure exceeds the normal average everywhere. Southerly winds prevail over the Bay, south-easterly winds over North Bengal Coast, and easterly winds in Assam, North Bengal and up the Gangetic Plain, as far west as Cawnpore, while variable northerly winds prevail elsewhere. Force is strong this morning at the head of the Bay. The temperature has fallen in Bengal, been steady in Burma, Bombay, Madras, Sind, and Rajputana, risen in other provinces. The mean temperature is normal in Burma, Bengal, and Madras, and excessive elsewhere; most so in Gujerat and Central India. The highest maximum is a hundred and thirteen in Deesa and Nagpur. Thunder showers have occurred in North and East Bengal and parts of Burma. Tungboo reports three inches, Narayanganj one and a-half inch, Gnatong one inch, and Darjeelin; three-quarters of an inch.

DAILY IMPORTS—April 25.

From Glasgow.

Greatham s—29 cases confectionery, &c, Dhanjee Depajee; 7 bales paper, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.

From Liverpool.

Armenia s—4 bales paper, A H Tyabje.

From London.

Maggi Vaccaire—1 case essence, Adjee Bezonjee
Australia s—2 cases essence, and 51 packages provisions, &c, D Cowasjee.

From Hamburg.

Ehrenfels s—50 drums methylated spirit, Mahomedally Abdool Hussein and Brothers.
Hochheimer s—2 hogsheads rum, and 2 hogsheads brandy Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From Antwerp.

Ariel s—29 bales printing paper, Holland Bombay Trading Co.
Baroda s—19 cases window glass, A G Mcola Ebramjee; 70 cases window glass, S Manmoodjee.

From Charente.

Australia s—68 cases brandy, S B Fraser and Sons.

From Ordeaux.

Natal s—24 cases brandy, Lawrence and Co.

From Venice.

Vindobona s—7 cases glassbeads, Abdool Hussein Karimbhoy
Clyde s—8 cases glass beads, A G Dawoodbhoy.
Sutlej s—9 cases glassbeads, Essoobally Sulemanjee.

From Trieste

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

A FEW years ago, when Mr. Nikola Tesla delivered a lecture at the Royal Institution and showed his remarkable experiments with "high frequency" currents of electricity and the luminous effects which they produce in wires, vacuum tubes, and even air at ordinary pressures, he startled his audience by prophesying that we should yet be able to telegraph anywhere, to Australia, for example, without wires, by means of oscillations in the ether, and perhaps also, to the nearer planets. Since then, according to a recent telegram from New York, he has been experimenting in this direction, and despite the interruption caused by a fire in his laboratory, has made such progress that he expects soon to demonstrate the practicability of his plan.

The announcement is of a kind peculiar to the other side of the Atlantic. Happily for the Dignity of science, as well as journalism, men of science in Europe have not as yet capitulated altogether to the seduction of letting themselves be interviewed during the progress of their experiments, and announcing what they hope to do before it is done. The famous "Koch" cure for consumption was, perhaps, the nearest approach to a case of this sort on the Continent, and the result was certainly not calculated to produce other instances. The investigator who quietly works away in secret, verifying his discovery before he publishes it, has chosen a far safer way than he who tells the world what he is going to do, or even trying to do, before he does it; and we trust that scientific etiquette in this country will not become Americanised in this respect.

The history of the subject may be given in a few words. In the early days of the telephone it was found that "speaking" on one wire could be heard in telephones connected with a neighbouring wire. The effect was, of course, due to the well-known phenomenon of "induction," by which electric currents in one wire can induce corresponding currents in another. It was demonstrated by Heinrich Hertz that the ether between the two wires is instrumental in propagating the influence from one wire to the other. Phelps, Edison, and others in America based a railway telegraph on the fact in question, by which messages could be sent to and from a train in motion by induction between a telegraph circuit on the train and wires along the line. Mr. Preece, engineer-in-chief to the Post Office, has further succeeded in sending messages through the air from one wire to another for a distance of about five miles—for example, between Arran and the mainland of Scotland and elsewhere. Five or ten miles, however, is a very different matter from thousands and millions of miles, and if Mr. Tesla can show us how to telegraph to any part of the world through the ether, he may surprise the telegraph companies, but in revenge he will, perhaps, earn the gratitude of theosophists.

Professor Stroud finds that good silhouettes by the Rontgen method can be taken in two minutes by placing a card covered with barium platinocyanide in front, and in contact with the sensitive plate. Without this card the exposure required is twelve or fifteen minutes with his apparatus. He suggests that some material made fluorescent by the Rontgen rays should be introduced into the sensitive film of the plate to shorten the time of exposure.

According to Dr. Benedict Friedlander in "Himmel und Erde," the volcano of Kilauea, in Hawaii, can now be approached by the tourist with ease. A good track runs from Kilo on the north-eastern coast of Hawaii to the summit of Kilauea, where, on the north-eastern edge of the crater is a good hotel in telephonic communication with the coast. Miss Bird (now Mrs. Bishop) has given us a good description of the volcano, but it is constantly changing, and periodical descriptions are required. An eruption is in progress now, which will work a great change in its appearance.

Dr. Friedlander remarks that neither Kilauea nor the neighbouring Mauna Loa can be called mountains. Mauna Loa rises to the height of the Jungfrau, but its angle of slope is only six degrees, and that of Kilauea is still less. The summits of these volcanoes are really high plains, and Kilauea is apparently a lateral crater on Mauna Loa, though eruptions sometimes take place on Mauna Loa while the lava lake of Kilauea is at rest. As Mauna Loa is some 9,000 feet higher than Kilauea, and the weight of a column of basaltic lava of that length is 900 atmospheres, this independence of the two volcanic centres seems in contradiction to the principles of hydrostatics, but Dr. Friedlander explains the anomaly on the assumption that the lavas in the central pipe of Mauna Loa are of lower specific gravity than those of Kilauea, owing to the larger proportions of gas in them. Kilauea is remarkably free from steam, and hence explosions are infrequent. Hence, too, the crater of Kilauea is a low wide basin, not a deep, narrow gullet, as in the Italian volcanoes. The crater encloses the famous lava lake, which is about 700 feet in diameter, and occupies a raised tertiary crater.

According to Herman Feigl, in the "Oesterrich-Monatsschrift fur den Orient," the primitive belief of the Chinese, which was superseded by Buddhism and Confucianism, was free from the puerilities, animal cult, cruelties, and fanaticisms of other primitive religions. Their anscestor cult had not mythologic motives like that of India or Japan. They had very vague ideas as to the other world, and believed that life was continued in the perpetual remembrance of the righteous by mankind. Confucius appeared at a time when the Chinese felt the need of a religion, but Lao-tseu, who preceded him by half-a-century, having been born about 604 B. C., was the greatest of their religious reformers. He introduced the word "Tao" (way) for the idea of divinity, which until then was confused with the visible sky (schang-ti). Tao is the primal element from which all comes, and to which all returns. He also taught that, the departure of the soul from the body, was not a disaster. Confucius was an eclectrician, who culled what he liked from the older writers, and allowed people to believe what they chose.

The University Extension College, Reading, have issued a second yearly report on the field experiments made by the Agricultural Department on the cultivation of hay, pasture, potatoes, swedes, and mangolds, which were carried out in Berkshire, Hampshire, and Oxfordshire during last year. Local landowners and farmers, including the members of two farmers' clubs, contributed to the work of the department by placing land at its disposal, and in other ways. The results are likely to benefit practical farmers.

According to Professor F. D. Chester, mycologist to the Delaware State Agricultural Station, in the last Bulletin (No. 29), peach trees should be sprayed in early spring with bluestone solution. When the fruit buds begin to swell, they should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture, and again before the buds open, and yet again when the bloom is falling. A little Paris green should be added to keep off curculio. About two weeks later the same treatment should be repeated. As the Bordeaux coats the fruit with lime, for the last two sprayings a colourless solution of copper acetate is employed. A tenfold increase of fruit is obtained by this process at a cost of about 12 cents a tree. Professor Chester also recommends for apple scab a treatment of Bordeaux mixture, to which London purple has been added, and applied five times to the trees. This method practically doubles the increase of fruit, and improves the general health of the trees.

Russian astronomers will observe the forthcoming total eclipse of the sun on the Lower Amur, on the Lena at Olekminsk, and at Novaya Zemlya. At these stations it is intended to photograph the solar corona and its spectrum by different methods and apparatus, and, if possible to compare the spectrum of the corona with that of helium.

cities of Schemtou and Bulla Regia, the ruins of Dougga, the Sahel and its olive groves, Mehdia, and the amphitheatre of El-Djem. The Turnisian Government have charged themselves with all the expenses of the trip.

NOTICES.

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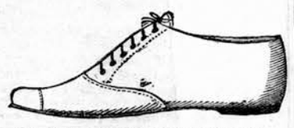

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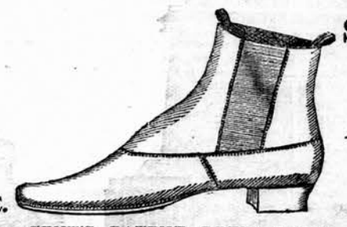

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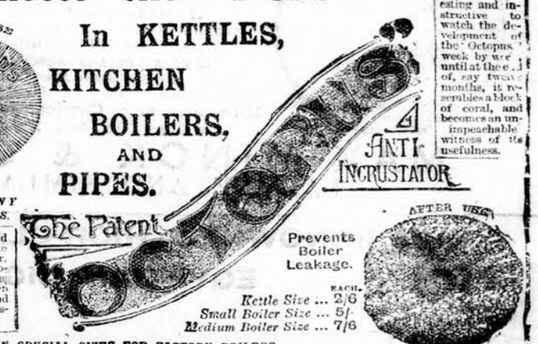

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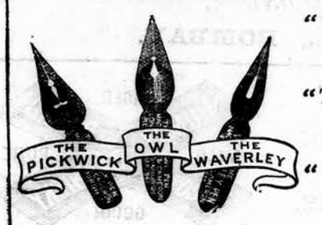

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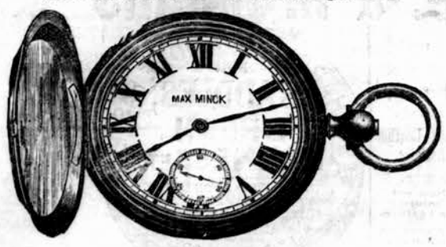

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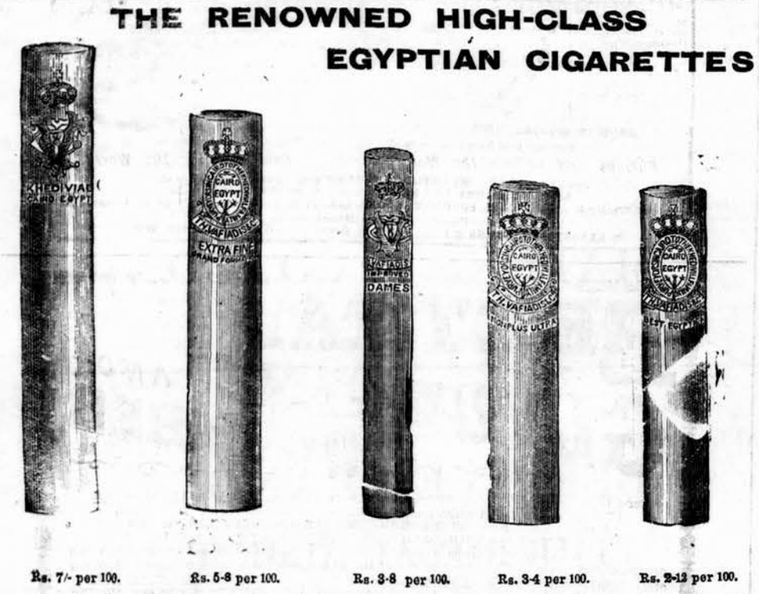

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